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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,188. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: Increasing cloudiness and probably SHOWERS, slightly COLDER.

FOREIGN.—The Czar is afflicted by epileptic fits, to which he has been subject since he was a boy. No serious results are feared, but he has stopped smoking, and drinks wine very sparingly. It is assumed that the Sultan of Turkey will accept the reforms which the powers will present to him. It is not expected that Prince Bismarck will attend the Kaiser Wilhelm commemoration fêtes. Gen. Cadorna, a famous Italian soldier, died in Rome yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

More fighting is reported in Crete, and many Christians are said to have been killed.

The Legislatures of South Dakota and Alabama have passed laws forbidding the formation of trusts in those States.

Charles Jennings of Newark was struck yesterday by a man to whom he had refused to give alms. He is in danger of losing his life.

The third fire within a week occurred in the five-story tenement house at 241 East Ninety-third Street yesterday morning, and the tenants are sure a firebug is at work.

Lawyer Almet F. Jenks of Brooklyn caused the arrest last night of Edward J. Russell, who, as alleged, attempted to blackmail him by threatening to publish a story unless a sum of money was paid. The story, it is said, reflected on Mr. Jenks's character.

Charles W. Brooke, the well-known criminal lawyer, died at the Smith Infirmary, on Staten Island. A preliminary operation for cancer had been performed, and his condition was supposed to be improving, when blood poisoning set in and he died very suddenly.

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The pension agencies of the country will be reduced next September from eighteen to nine, and it is expected that the Government will thereby save about $150,000 a year.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton spoke on Horace Greeley and the responsibilities of the press last night at the Church of the Divine Paternity. He denounced the wickedness of unscrupulous newspaper methods and commended the lofty ideals of the founder of The Tribune.

A number of citizens of Brooklyn give their ideas respecting the Municipal Assembly provision of the Greater New York charter. While there is a diversity of opinion, many views contain criticisms of the plan as proposed by the commission. The Brooklyn men who have been most conspicuous in battling for municipal reform are unequivocally opposed to the Municipal Assembly idea.

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Dr. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's stepfather, has just come into a fortune in Florida lands, patents for which are ordered issued to the Perrine heirs. The amount to be divided is 23,000 acres.

The one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the office of State Controller is to be celebrated Feb. 17 by a dinner which Controller Roberts will give in Albany to the living ex-Controllers.

The report of State Engineer Adams suggests several improvements for the canals not contemplated in the Nine Million Dollar bill, and gives a history of the work of the department during the last year.

The wife of Dr. R. M. O'Reilly, President Cleveland's personal physician, is subject to dementia, and recently sailed for Europe without notifying her husband. A friend cabled him of her arrivel, and Dr. O'Reilly immediately obtained leave of absence and sailed for Europe to bring her back.

James F. Reilly, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee in the Twenty-third Assembly District, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee to-morrow night. This is another step in the warfare he is waging against William E. Stillings, who defeated Mr. Reilly for the leadership of the district.

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Prof. Charles A. Briggs, who will sail for Europe Saturday to begin a vacation that will last until January, 1898, preached a farewell sermon at the Manhattan Congregational Church yesterday. In it he said a great economical and social revolution is coming, and Christians should be prepared to combat the forces of disorder.

A peculiar penitential service, known as the processional litany, was performed in the Church of the Redeemer yesterday, the object being to invoke prayers to save the church from being sold under foreclosure of a mortgage. The priest's vestments were of purple, and the church and altar were decorated in that color.

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The Senate to-day will begin consideration of the General Arbitration Treaty.

The Company H team of three won in the match at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Saturday night, making a score of 192 and breaking the armory record.

Hundreds of workingmen were engaged yesterday in putting the final touches on the bicycle booths in the Grand Central Palace. A National Cycle Track Association has been formed.

Page 7.

Father Richard M. Ryan began his week's missionary work among Christians at St. Bernard's Church last evening.

The Brooklyn police yesterday raided an illicit still at 138 Cook Street and captured Mrs. David Pashman, wife of the proprietor. Pashman escaped.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter again preached to his congregation in the Welsh Congregational Church, and advised them to cultivate forgetfulness of wrongs.

Minister Dupuy de Lome of Spain thinks the reforms offered to Cuba are very generous on the part of his country, and that they will benefit this country almost as much as they will Cuba.

The eighth annual entertainment of the Theatrical Treasurers' Club, at the Broadway Theatre, last night, was very successful. At the last moment August Van Biene refused to take part, because sufficient prominence was not given his name on the programme.

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The Central Labor Union decided that it was not worth while to continue its attempt to have a legal inquiry into the sanity of Magistrate Mott, and discharged the committee appointed for that purpose.

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Assemblyman Richard S. Emmet of Westchester died of typhoid fever in Albany yesterday. He had been ill since the opening of the legislative session.

The steel viaduct and new drawbridge of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad over the Harlem River is completed, and will be opened next Thursday.

Mr. Moody's sermon yesterday afternoon related to salvation and trust, and in whom trust should be imposed. Mr. Sankey was absent, and the singing was conducted by Prof. D. B. Towner of Northfield, Mass.

Prison Superintendent Lathrop, in his annual report to the Legislature, says it is cruel and inhuman to deprive the convicts of the State of the right to labor, and that something must be done to return it to them.

John Burke, famous for many years as "Mayor of the Bowery," was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. His funeral attracted a great crowd of those who had known him and who had benefited from his good acts.

Fire did $30,000 damage in the business building 620 Broadway yesterday morning. The automatic alarm did not work until after the flames had burned through the roof. Schloss Brothers' umbrella factory burned out.

Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger said, in regard to the proposed extension of Riverside Drive, that it was not probable that Trinity Cemetery would be found to be an obstacle. He outlined a plan which, he thought, would remove any difficulties.

A boy attempted to swim the East River from the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street yesterday. He swam about 600 feet, and remained in the water twenty minutes. His side was hurt by a cake of ice, and he was obliged to take to a boat. He, however, won a wager of $25.

Dr. Lyman Abbott said last night in his sermon that the book of Job is a drama. He drew from it the conviction that the man who, in the reality of his experience challenges God, is better than the man who lies for God, and that there is a divine truth in certain phases of agnosticism.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company yesterday issued a statement in which he said the contracts for the electrical equipment of the lines on Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Madison, and Amsterdam Avenues and Fifty-ninth Street are already made and that the underground system will probably be in operation this Fall.

Miss Lillian Russell, on invitation from Warden Van De Carr, with the approval of Chaplain Lindsay and of the Prison Guild, yesterday sang at the Sunday services in the Tombs. She sang in the women's department, the men's department in the old prison, where the worst criminals are confined, and the boys' department. She said it was her first experience with prison life.

Edward Clinch, attorney for the Baptist Missionary Society, and W. I. Washburn, formerly attorney of the Executive Committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, both said yesterday that the religious corporations law could not, in their opinion, be used, as has been suggested, to discipline Dr. Lyman Abbott of the Plymouth Congregational Church for his recent utterances concerning the inspiration of the Bible.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 3.
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PLAYED CARDS AND DANCED.

As a Consequence Lieut. Vestal Leaves De Pauw University.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Feb. 7.—Lieut. S. P. Vestal, Military Instructor of De Pauw University, has resigned his position owing to a disagreement between himself and the authorities of the institution.

Lieut. Vestal is stationed here by order of the War Department, and during his stay has indulged in social cards and dancing. This is objected to by the college authorities, and the resignation is the result. Mr. Vestal goes to Richmond, Ky., by order of the War Department, where he accepts a similar position. His successor here has not been named.

HIT BY A STREET BEGGAR.

Charles Jennings, a Newark Man, in Danger of Losing His Life.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Thomas White, a cripple, twenty-one years old, of Philadelphia, solicited alms of Charles Jennings of 4 Nesbitt Street to-night on Market Street.

When he refused, White struck Jennings on the head with a heavy cane which he carried. Jennings fell, unconscious. White hurried away, but later was arrested.

Jennings's condition is serious. The blow laid open the left temple to the bone, and it is feared, caused concussion of the brain.

WANTS TO KNOW WHAT HE EATS

Farmer Sutton's Bill Regarding the Menus of Hotels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—Farmer Bellamy S. Sutton, the Representative from Shelby County, proposes in a bill that the hotels be made to print their menu cards in the English language, or withdraw from them the proposed relief and protection asked for in a bill that is being favorably considered.

When the bill for protection to hotel keepers came up Farmer Sutton introduced his amendment. In its support he exclaimed, with a swinging gesture, "I object to having the only name down on a hotel bill for goose livers to be ratty day for grassay."

This precipitated a discussion, lasting thirty minutes, and then the amendment was laid over for special action next Tuesday.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The Testament of Charles Grandison Hopkins to be Contested.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—Twenty-nine relatives of the millionaire Charles Grandison Hopkins have filed papers in a suit in the Circuit Court here to break his will. They include Charles Grandison Hopkins, nephew, of St. Louis; Mrs. Blanche Bither of Saginaw, Mich., and Mrs. Narcissa Nelson of Indianapolis

Hopkins was seventy-five years old and unmarried, and his will expressly stated that he had no wife or issue. To his secretary, Thomas M. Barr, he gave outright $325,000, and to Miss Elizabeth Calvert, his housekeeper, property valued at $100,000 or more. The petition to set aside the will sets forth that Hopkins, being in his dotage, was unduly influenced by Barr and Miss Calvert.

NO ANNEXATION FOR HAWAII.

Liliuokalani's Private Secretary Tells Why the Idea Is Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Col. Julius A. Palmer, the private secretary of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, in a communication to The Washington Times, in which he extols in the highest manner the deposed ruler, refers to the question of the annexation of Hawaii to this country.

Col. Palmer says annexation is now dead forever. "For there is no escape," he writes, "from one of two positions. First, the 10,000 native voters now disfranchised by a minority that by official statistics in 1893 numbered 637, will be allowed to resume suffrage. In this case they might vote for one of their own chiefs as the head of their nation, but they will certainly vote against annexing their country to any other land. Second, the 10,000 native voters will be still denied the right of an expression of their will at the ballot box, they will be held down by manacle and musket, as they are to-day.

"I have seen noble specimens of Hawaiian manhood laboring on the roads, carrying a ball and chain, for no other reason than their own loyalty to Liliuokalani. If this course is pursued, the American people, under whatever party, will never admit them to this great and glorious union, simply on the vote of their oppressors, because these latter wish to be relieved of the consequences of their own rebellion and folly."

The Government's Atlanta Expense.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dabney, who was Chairman of the Board of Management of the Government exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, in an elaborate report to the President on the affairs of the exposition, says that of the $200,000 appropriated for the Government exhibit, $12,000 was returned to the United States Treasury.

CHARLES W. BROOKE DEAD

The Fatal Ending of an Illness of Long Duration from an Internal Cancer.

A LONG CAREER AT THE BAR.

Exhausted by Disease and Hard Work, He Submitted to a Preliminary Operation and Blood Poisoning Set In.

Charles W. Brooke, the well-known criminal lawyer, died at the S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, about midnight Saturday, aged sixty, of septic perforative peritonitis induced by intestinal cancer. His son, Charles Lex Brooke of this city, was with him. His other son, Alexander, was summoned from Philadelphia, but arrived after his father's death. The body was removed to his late home in Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, where the funeral services will be held to-morrow evening, and the burial will probably be in Philadelphia.

Mr. Brooke's malady had been of long standing, and he was exhausted by the Fleming defense last Summer. He was engaged in the defense of Walter K. Freeman when his strength failed, a week ago Thursday, and he was removed from his home, Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, to the infirmary, where a preliminary operation was performed by Drs. C. Wilmot Townsend and W. C. Wesler. It was considered a success, and he was being prepared for the radical operation when the malady took an acute turn and he died suddenly.

A LONG LEGAL CAREER.

Prominent at the Bar First in Philadelphia, Then Here.

Charles Wallace Brooke was born in Philadelphia April 10, 1836. His ancestors came from Ireland and settled in Virginia in the early days of the country's development. His grandfather, Charles T. Brooke, was an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton, and his father, Alexander Hamilton Brooke, was named for him. Alexander Hamilton Brooke joined the navy, but soon left it for the merchant service and went to live in Philadelphia, from which port he commanded for several years a vessel engaged in the China trade. He married the daughter of Capt. Joseph Berry and died when his son, Charles W., was only four years old, leaving his wife a small competency and instructions to do the best she could for the boy.

Young Brooke was sent to the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and at the age of fifteen years entered the University of Pennsylvania. Two years later he obtained a place in the Western Bank and left the college. The banking business was not to his taste, and he studied law in his leisure hours under the mentorship of Charles E. Lex. In October, 1858, when he was twenty-two years old, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice in the criminal branch of his profession. He quickly made friends, and soon was recognized as one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar.

It was not only in the world of the courts that Mr. Brooke became prominent. In the social life of the city he was welcomed everywhere. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and of the Penn Club, and was an active member of the Amateur Dramatic Society. He was several years President of the Board of School Directors, and was a member of the First City Troop when it marched to Gettysburg under the leadership of Samuel T. Randall.

Mr. Brooke was less fortunate in the political arena than in the other planes in which he played a part. He was the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Philadelphia and was nominated for Congress, but was defeated each time.

Mr. Brooke's eloquence was of a rare order. Persuasive, yet forcible, it carried conviction to the minds of those who listened, and frequently, it was said, obtained verdicts for his clients when the evidence had failed to acquit. During a brief tour as a lecturer, Mr. Brooke made a success with lectures on "Irish Bards and Ballads" and "Rare Old Players." Since coming to New York, in 1871, Mr. Brooke appeared several times as a public speaker. His most famous were one on Robert Emmet, one on Thomas Moore, at the unveiling of the Moore Statue in Prospect Park, and the memorial address to the Manchester martyrs in the Cooper Institute.

As a criminal lawyer, Mr. Brooke was acknowledged to be among the best of the New York bar. Some of the cases in which he appeared for the defense were those of Henry S. Ives, the "young Napoleon of Finance," accused of fraud; Buchanan, charged with wife murder; Hannigan, who shot Solomon H. Mann, the betrayer of his sister; Meyer, who poisoned several persons in pursuance of a scheme to defraud insurance companies; Shanley, the saloonkeeper of Avenue B, who shot a thug for insulting Mrs. Shanley; Mrs. Fleming, accused of poisoning her mother, Mrs. Bliss, and Michael De George, acquitted after two trials of the charge of arson in the first degree. De George's first trial was brought to an abrupt end by the death of one of the jurors. Among the civil cases Mr. Brooke contested were the Woodhull and Claflin libel suit, in connection with the Beecher-Tilton scandal; the Jacobs Sire breach of promise suit, where his client obtained a verdict of $50,000, and the suit of James Tully, a 'longshoreman, against the New York and Texas Company, in which he got a verdict of $25,000 to recompense his client for the loss of a leg.

Mr. Brooke leaves two sons—his law partner, Charles Lex Brooke, aged thirty-four, and Alexander Hamilton Brooke of the staff of The Weekly Call of Philadelphia, two years older.

WHITES AND BLACKS APART.

Each Will Send a Club to Washington to Honor McKinley.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 7.—The division which has broken out between the white and black Republicans of this State, is to be carried up to Washington next month. All efforts to get the white and black Republicans to unite in a joint delegation to the inauguration, have failed, and the White Republican Club has organized, with a brass band, and will be present in Washington without a single black man in their ranks.

The blacks, headed by Jackson McHenry, on the other hand, with some of the old line white Republicans, will go in a separate body. Each faction has a full ticket made out to cover all the offices to which they think Georgia is entitled, and Mr. McKinley will find it unpleasant work to keep the two apart.

THREE FIRES IN A WEEK

DWELLERS IN A TENEMENT HOUSE GREATLY EXCITED.

Certain an Attempt Is Being Made to Burn the Building, Though There Is No Clue to the Supposed Incendiary.

The third fire since last Tuesday was discovered in the five-story tenement house at 241 East Ninety-third Street yesterday morning, and the general belief is that this last fire, if not the other two, was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

The fire was discovered in the water closet on the second floor. It was under the seat in a bundle of newspapers which had been thrust there, and had succeeded in reaching a wooden partition, which separates the closet from an air shaft. A small saucepan containing a dark resinous substance, which was burning, was found near the papers, and there was also an odor of kerosene.

The young woman—one of the tenants—who discovered the fire, found the door of the closet unlocked, contrary to usual custom. She screamed, and the other tenants, already in a state of nervous alarm, rushed into the halls and found them full of smoke. Intense excitement at once prevailed, and people began to carry their belongings out. Austin Green, who lives on the second floor with his family, formed his wife and father into a bucket line, and the blaze was extinguished without much trouble.

Last Tuesday afternoon a feather bed in a locked cellar belonging to one of the tenants was found in flames. The next afternoon an old mattress was found ablaze in the area between 239 and 241. From this state of affairs the tenants of the house are in a state of panic. Green says he is afraid to leave his family and go to work during the day. There is no clue to the incendiary, if there was one, but the tenants are satisfied the fires were set, and many have announced their intention of moving out as soon as possible. The theory is advanced that some one who is trying to boom insurance in the neighborhood is setting the fires.

The building is owned by Louis Bergen of 211 East Thirty-seventh Street. The damage was slight.

BLACK GREATLY ALARMED.

A Body of 150 Soldiers Will Guard Him at His Trial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.—Instead of 50, as at first intended, 150 members of the First Regiment will go to Lebanon as an escort to Samuel Black, who is now confined in the Louisville Jail, and who is to be tried this week for an attempted criminal assault upon Mrs. Edward Clark. Col. Castleman said to-day that the men would not be selected by companies, but that volunteers from the entire regiment would be taken.

SOUTH DAKOTA FACTIONS.

The National Democratic Committee Would End Senatorial Dead-lock.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 7.—J. D. Johnson, the member of the Democratic National Committee, who has been sent on from Washington to look after the Senatorial difficulty, has arrived.

He is reported to have said that he does not intend to interfere between the different free-silver candidates.

Mr. Johnson's mission is to unite the different factions upon some one candidate who is a thorough exponent of free silver, either Populist or Democrat.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company Said to be Insolvent.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Feb. 7.—Attorney T. N. Ross of Ironton has filed before Judge Dever of this city a petition asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, Ohio. The company is one of the largest in the United States, and has a capital stock of $1,000,000.

He avers that the company owes him $3,200 for legal services, and refuses to pay the same, and that it is insolvent, or on the verge of becoming so. His petition states that the First National Bank of Chicago, of which Lyman J. Gage, selected as President McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury, is President, is a creditor to the extent of $800,000, and that every dollar of the capital stock is pledged for the repayment of this sum; also that heavy damage suits are pending against the company.

The hearing in the application was continued until next Saturday. The headquarters of the company are in Chicago, and it operates several large mills in various sections of the country.

GETTING NEW YORK'S TRADE.

Packing Houses Now Shipping by Way of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—New Orleans, not content with trying to relegate New York to a secondary place as a grain-shipping port, is now reaching out for the packing-house business, with the prospect of also securing that. Yesterday there was an instance of the drift of trade in this direction.

There arrived here two entire trainloads of Western packing-house products for shipment to Europe via this port. The goods included not only lard, but canned meats, barreled pork and beef, and similar packing-house products to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds.

They came from the well-known packing house of Swift & Co. of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha. That house, after maturely considering the subject and comparing freight rates, port charges, &c., figured it out that it could send its goods to Europe via New Orleans at less cost than via New York, and resolved therefore to transfer its entire business here.

The first shipment reached New Orleans yesterday and will be carried to Europe by the West Indian and Harrison steamship lines, but from this time forward similar shipments of Western product will be made via New Orleans. Fort Worth, Texas, is preparing to ship its beef and similar products by way of New Orleans.

Drowned Herself and Children.

BIG TIMBER, Mont., Feb. 7.—The wife of John Cort last evening threw her three children into the Yellowstone River and then jumped in after them. All were drowned, and the bodies have not yet been recovered. The cause of the tragedy is said to be domestic unhappiness. The three children were under two years of age, two being twins.

TRAPPED BY LAWYER JENKS

Former Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn Caused the Arrest of Edward J. Russell for Extortion.

DEMANDED A SUM OF MONEY.

Said He Would Publish a Story Which It Is Alleged Reflected on the Character of the Attorney.

Almet F. Jenks, who was Corporation Counsel under Mayors Chapin and Boody, in Brooklyn, and who is now a member of the law firm of Grout, Jenks & Mayer, caused the arrest in Brooklyn last night of Edward J. Russell, thirty-eight years old, whose address was given as 10 West Sixty-fourth Street, this city. Mr. Jenks made a formal charge of extortion under Section 552 of the Penal Code against the prisoner.

Russell pretended to Mr. Jenks that he was an Associated Press reporter, and attempted to get a large sum of money from his by threatening to publish a story which it is alleged reflected on Mr. Jenks's personal character.

It was about a week ago when Russell called upon Mr. Jenks at his office. He introduced himself as a representative of The Associated Press, and told him the story, which he said he was going to publish.

Mr. Jenks says that the man then suggested that a large sum of money would keep the article from being published. Mr. Jenks sought to gain time, and on the occasion of Russell's second or third call agreed to meet him next Tuesday and then make satisfactory arrangements.

Mr. Jenks received a letter from Russell yesterday, in which he said that owing to pressing business which would take him out of town, he would like to meet Mr. Jenks and settle the matter during the day. The lawyer replied by a dispatch that he would be at his offices in the Real Estate Exchange at night, and would there meet him. In the meantime he sent for Chief Detective Reynolds and explained the situation. At 8 o'clock Detectives Reynolds and Kelley concealed themselves within a few feet of Mr. Jenks's private office and waited.

It had been agreed that they seize their man, when Mr. Jenks rapped three times with his cane and said: "It is an outrage." At 9:30 Russell was admitted. It was an hour later when the detecetives heard the signal, and Mr. Jenks shouted in a loud voice: "This is an outrage!"

Mr. Jenks came out of his private office with Russell, who was folding a paper which he dropped when he saw Reynolds. The detective said: "What did you drop this for?" picking up the piece of paper. "I never say it before," replied Russell."

The piece of paper was a check for $1,500, made payable to E. J. Russell or bearer, and was drawn on the Long Island Loan and Trust Company.

Russel was taken to the Detective Bureau, accompanied by Mr. Jenks and his law partner, Edward M. Grout. There they met District Attorney Backus, and Mr. Jenks turned over to him a large manuscript, which was the story sold by Russell for $1,500.

Detective Reynolds said that Russell threatened to publish this story in a New York morning newspaper, and in order to spur the lawyer on to a payment, pointed to an article which appeared in the same newspaper last Saturday entitled, "Poetry Aimed at a Bishop." This Russell is alleged to have told Mr. Jenks was the "first bomb."

Russell is a tall, dark man, with a well-cut black beard, and wears eyeglasses. He was tastily dressed and wore a silk hat and Prince Albert coat. He had only 75 cents with him. He had a letter which was addressed to him and had been delivered by hand, and in this he seemed to be deeply interested. He insisted that the detective seal this letter up in an envelope and let him mark it. This Reynolds refused to do, saying that he would turn the letter over to the District Attorney, who had left.

Before being taken to the First Presinct Station House for the night, Russell confessed that he was not connected with The Associated Press. It is said that private detectives for that association have been after him for some time.

Before leaving the Detective Bureau Russell smiled at the reporters and said: "The gentlemen of the press, I presume?" and then added: "They are making an egregious error." The District Attorney and Mr. Jenks would not discuss the matter.

The article in the newspaper which Russell called his "first bomb," refers to some annonymous poetry which had been sent to Bishop Littlejohn at Garden City and signed "A Resident." One of the stanzas charges the Bishop with writing a pastoral on divorce.

The article adds, regarding the stanza: "That does not sound very venomous in itself until one comes to know about the divorce Bishop Littlejohn's daughter got from her husband, Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, in Brooklyn, and of her marriage shortly afterward to William P. Bird, the Bishop's private secretary and Precentor of the Cathedral. This marriage took place at the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, about Dec. 15. The utmost secrecy was observed.

The newspaper article closes by saying that it had discovered the poet to be a man of the name of John Roberts.

THE LEXOW INVESTIGATION.

Chicago Coffee and Sugar Men on the Testimony.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Lexow investigation of the Sugar Trust in New York, does not seem to appeal much to the coffee and sugar merchants of Chicago. W. F. McLaughlin said:

"In regard to the testimony of Jarvie, that I told him the Sugar Trust would go out of the coffee business if Arbuckle would go out of the refining business, he did not give my words correctly, but his statement was not incorrect enough for me to wish to contradict it."

Samuel B. Raymond said: "The Lexow investigation has elicited nothing new. Arbuckle could have had no temptation to go into the refining company, and under those circumstances I do not blame Mr. Havemeyer for taking a crack at him. The refining company has brought the price of sugar down to 4 cents a pound, and that ought to satisfy anybody. The charge that the refining company fixes the price of sugar is untrue. The price of sugar is fixed by the price of German sugar. Neither is it true that the refiners' company forces the independent refiners to adopt its prices. They are only too glad to have the refining companies imitate and follow in the matter of prices. The fact is, the refining company is holding the umbrella for the independent refiners."

MORE FIGHTING IN CRETE.

Many Christians Said to Have Been Killed by the Turks—Greek Government Asks for Money.

ATHENS, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Canea to the Asty states that incessant rifle and cannon firing was heard outside Canea yesterday and to-day, and that the Turkish troops took part in the fighting, using artillery. Many Christians were killed.

It is reported that the Christians have captured the arsenal at Suda.

The Asty's correspondent adds that he saw Moslems pillaging the bakers' quarter in Canea and killing and mutilating bakers.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says that the Greek Government has asked the Chamber to grant a credit of 100,000 drachmas to be devoted to the support of the Cretans who are fleeing to Greece, owing to the disturbances in Crete.

The dispatch adds that Prince George, second son of the King of Greece, will command the Grecian torpedo fleet, which is in readiness to start for Crete.

The Standard's Athens correspondent telegraphs that sailors were landed from the foreign vessels in the Harbor of Canea to prevent the entire destruction of that city by the incendiary fires that were started on Friday. The flames were not subdued until they had burned for thirty-six hours.

The dispatch adds that a number of Turks, aided by the troops, have marched to Halepa, which place is defended by Christians. With the exception of Canea, Retimo, and Herakalion, nearly the whole island is reported to be in possession of armed Christians, who are only awaiting a signal from Greece to proclaim the union of Crete with Greece.

RAILROAD WRECK IN ALABAMA

Two Killed and Two Injured—Louisville and Nashville Road.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 7.—A head-end collision tok place toinight at McGee's Switch, Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville Road. Two were killed and two were injured.

FELL THROUGH A TRESTLE.

All the Passengers of the Train Fortunately Escaped.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 7.—An excursion train on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, a branch feeder of the Baltimore and Ohio, went down a trestle at Franklin Mine, Md., at midnight last night. The track walker passed over the trestle a short time before, and it was all right. The train was running at full speed. The engine crossed over in safety, but the combination coach and rear car fell through the trestle into a raging creek.

There were fifteen passengers on board. The cars rapidly filled with water, and the battling of the passengers for an exit was terrible. As far as known all the passengers escaped.

John Howard, the fireman of the train, jumped from the engine as it was toppling over and received injuries from which he died to-day. Engineer Ross was also pretty badly injured. The accident was caused by the centre props of the trestle being knocked down and carried away by an ice gorge.

MRS. WHITING'S EXPECTATIONS

Fireman's Wife Says She Will Get $2,500,000—English Estate.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 7.—Mrs. David E. Whiting, wife of a Grand Trunk fireman, claims to be heiress to half an English estate of £1,000,000.

She says she married Sir Henry Scott twenty-six years ago. He died eight years ago. A daughter was born who died a short time ago. The only other heirs were Sir Joseph and Sir Edgar Scott.

A London solicitor wrote Jan. 7, telling of Sir Joseph's death, and saying that the estate would be settled in eighteen months. An annuity of £5,000 goes with the estate. Mrs. Whiting married Whiting three years ago.

Stein Attacked Hirschkopf.

David Stein, who was arrested Friday, accused of firing his house, 156 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, three years ago, and Adolf Hirschkopf, who was convicted of arson in this city and sentenced to forty-eight years' imprisonment, met in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday, and fought. Hirschkopf, it is said, gave the evidence on which Stein was indicted. Stein reproached him, and threatened to thrash him. The men clinched and were punching each other when the keepers interfered and locked them in their respective cells.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers, slightly colder.

The barometer has fallen in New England, the Lower Mississippi Valley, and to the west of the Rocky Mountains; it has risen in all other districts. The depression which covered the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region Saturday evening now covers New England and the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, with high easterly winds on the Northern New England coast. There is a depression of slight energy central over Mississippi, moving to the northeastward. The barometer is lowest in New England and highest north of Dakota. It is warmer in the East Gulf States and colder from Texas northward to the Dakotas. Rain has prevailed in the Lower Mississippi Valley and New England. Light snows are reported from the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The indications are that the weather will continue cloudy with light snows in the lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Cloudiness will increase in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, with local rains.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
5 A. M.	40	41	43
6 A. M.	41	42	43
9 A. M.	39	38	41
12 M.	41	44	44
4 P. M.	39	45	45
6 P. M.	37	43	44
9 P. M.	35	41	42
12 P. M.	34	38	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42¾
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1896	38
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

EAGER FOR STATE MONEY

Bills in the Legislature Calling for Over $6,000,000 of Miscellaneous Appropriations.

LAST YEAR'S RECORD BROKEN.

Legislators Apparently Not Much Impressed by Gov. Black's Argument in Favor of Economy—Does Not Look Like a Low Tax Rate.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The recommendations of Gov. Black for economy in the State's expenditures have not impressed the legislators. Bills calling for cash are more numerous than they ever before have been, and the amounts asked are liberal.

All told, the miscellaneous appropriations asked, not counting the general bill prepared by Chairman Nixon of the Ways and Means Committee, aggregate over $6,000,000. The general bill referred to carries a trifle over $9,000,000 and a bill is pending providing a tax rate to raise $5,000,000 for the canals. This is to cover a portion of the $9,000,000, which the State voted a year ago last November, and so is not put down in the list of appropriations on which economy is urged.

The appropriations which are asked thus early are about $1,750,000 in excess of those of last year during the first five weeks of the session.

State Buildings and Institutions.

The number of bills which ask for money for State buildings and institutions, such as armories, normal schools, and the State Capitol, foot up to more than $2,000,000. This includes $500,000 which Mr. Scherer of Albany has asked to carry on contract work on the Capitol. The requests are as follows, the list giving the name of the legislator who presented the bill, the amount asked, and the institution or building for which the appropriation is asked:

Pratt—Normal School, New Paltz	$70,000
Ives—Normal School, Potsdam	50,000
Graves—Normal School, Holland Patent	75,000
Sanger—Normal School, Whitesboro	75,000
Fish—Normal School, Oneida	50,000
Koehler—Normal School, Jamaica	50,000
Hill—Armory, Buffalo	375,000
Downs—Armory, Medina	32,000
Winne—Armory, Schenectady	60,000
Hobbie—Armory, Whitehall	42,000
Perkins—Armory, Brooklyn, (Twenty-third Regiment)	60,000
Rounds—Armory, Auburn	15,000
McKnight—Land at Creedmoor	25,000
Hutton—Armory, Troy	85,000
McKnight—Armory, Flushing	10,000
Nussbaum—Work on Capitol	100,000
Scherer—Work on Capitol	500,000
Coggeshall—Rome Custodial Asylum	310,133
Baker—Insane prison at Dannemora	125,000
Husted—Improvements, Sing Sing	50,000

Canals and Highways.

The canals and the improvements of highways will have liberal appropriations, if the legislators have their way. Senator Higbie has a bill which authorizes a tax for the improvement of roads, which, it is estimated, would cost $450,000. Some of the other more important requests are the following:

Hill—Bridge, Hamilton Street, Buffalo	$10,000
Kavanaugh—Bridges, Waterford	12,000
Hill—Cleaning Erie Basin, (Buffalo)	50,000
Armstrong—Bridge, Fitzhugh Avenue, Rochester	20,000
Wells—Bridge, Salina Street, Syracuse	18,000
Grady—Free elevators	170,000
Raines—Bridge at Geneva	20,000
Wilcox—Owasco highway repairs	20,000
Brennan—Road improvements	500,000
Wilcox—Paving at Auburn	10,000
Coggeshall—Canal survey	40,000
Bondy—Extraordinary canal repairs and electrical connections	410,000
Bondy—Repairs on canals and salaries	926,500

Liberal amounts are asked for making various surveys. This money, as proposed in the bills, is to be expended by the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Engineer and Surveyor, or both. Among these bills are the following:

Sanger—For topographical survey	$15,000
Lewis—For surveys	15,000
Brackett—Survey of Upper Hudson	20,000
Bondy—General survey of rivers and other waters	40,000

A Textbook Project.

Among the other principal bills is one by Mr. Horton, which provides for the purchase of textbooks by the State. No amount is named to meet the requirements of the bill, but it is estimated at $100,000.

Mr. Graves has a bill which proposes to liquidate the claims of the Stockbridge Indians, now living in Wisconsin, for lands purchased in the sixties. The original amount, with interest, is estimated at $110,000.

Mr. Trainor has a bill to establish a State Printing House, which asks for $100,000.

In addition to the bills now in, there is yet to come a measure to provide for the purchase of a portion of the Adirondack Forest. This is to be prepared under the advice of the Governor, and will have his support. The amount of appropriation which he will favor the first year is not known.

It looks as though the Finance and Ways and Means Committees will be very busy with the pruning knife, or the economy and low-tax rate, which the Governor wants, will not come this year.

BURGLARS IN A POST OFFICE.

The Irvington (N. J.) Post Office Entered and the Safe Blown Open.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Burglars entered the Irvington Post Office this morning and blew open the safe. They obtained $16 in cash and $2,000 in postage stamps. After robbing the Post Office, they carried the proceeds to George Raymond's produce store, on the opposite side of the street, and there apparently divided it, as they left some papers taken from the safe on the table there.

The first known of the robbery was when, in the middle of the day, Mr. Raymond had occasion to go to the store and found the papers. This led to the discovery of the robbery. The Post Office is a one-story frame building on Springfield Avenue, and is situated in the centre of the building. Mrs. Calvin B. Van Cleeve is the Postmaster. Before entering the Post Office the burglars entered the blacksmith's shop of C. England and stole a crowbar, sledge hammer, and brace and bit, which were used in forcing the safe. Blankets were laid on the floor to deaden the noise.

In April, 1894, the same Post Office was entered and the safe blown open. The charge, however, was too heavy, and the concussion blew out the front of the building. At that time the burglars obtained $100 worth of stamps, which were in a tin cashbox and which they grabbed, supposing it to contain the cash. The explosion aroused the village, but the men escaped.

Many Codfish Blown Ashore.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 7.—The heavy sea and southeast gale which blew last night drove many codfish ashore at this place. The patroling surfmen this morning picked up many alive and took them to their stations, where they were prepared for eating.

BROOKLYN CHARTER VIEWS

From Many Citizens There Is Criticism of the Proposed Municipal Assembly Plan.

FEAR OLD-TIME STANDARDS.

Those Who Were Conspicuous in Battling for Municipal Reform Would Carefully Guard the Greater City's Legislature.

While there is a diversity of opinion among the prominent citizens of Brooklyn regarding the proposed Municipal Assembly feature of the Greater New York charter, many expressions of opinion contain some criticism of the plan as proposed by the commission.

The Brooklyn men who have been most conspicuous in battling for municipal reform are unequivocally opposed to the Municipal Assembly idea.

In the numerous statements which have been made, such unqualified declarations as these will be found: "Designed to make certain a low standard of legislation," "it would lead to jobbery and corruption," "a radically wrong plan," "a tremendous risk to endow such a body with power," and "encourages deals."

It is observable that in considering the practicability and advisability of the municipal assembly plan most all the Brooklyn men manifest a lack of faith in the kind of men that would be likely to get elected to such a body as is proposed. "You cannot rid us of the ward politician and boodler," says one, and "I would insist on larger districts and better salaries, as I see no other way of securing the right kind of men," says another.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

He Would Have a Small Body in a Single Chamber Under the Present Charter Plan.

Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn said: "There are many features of the proposed charter of which I do not approve. I concur in the widespread dislike of the proposed bi-partisan Police Board and of the delegation to that board of the supervision of elections. The provision, it is true, is that no more than two of the Police Board shall be of the same political party, and perhaps, as Gen. Tracy says, the bi-partisan character of the board results from the manner in which the Mayor fills the places. But that is a technical view.

"As a practical matter, the proposed law means a bi-partisan board, and no one has the remotest idea that the board will be anything but bi-partisan. This is only another way of saying that the board will be in large measure irresponsible, although vested with powers of the most serious and delicate character.

"But this is to me one of the lesser objections to this charter. The very framework of the charter seems to me objectionable because, on the one hand, it does not give powers sufficiently great, and does not give them with sufficient directness to enable the citizens of New York, without an amount of attention to political affairs which they never give, and which probably, while they are earning their living, they cannot give, so that the evils of dependence on Albany are now to be greatly increased by the complicated and really occult character to be given local administration. On the other hand, the Municipal Assembly is so designed as to make almost certain a very low standard of legislators and of legislation. And yet the powers of the Assembly are sufficiently serious to enable the men who are likely to fill its seats to obstruct and defeat good government. Civilized countries would have to be ransacked for a Municipal Assembly more perfectly devised to promote incompetence and corruption.

"I should have been perfectly willing to see a charter of great simplicity, giving to a Mayor and a Municipal Assembly direct and almost complete powers of administration, so that the citizens of New York should have before them the tonic possibility, or even probability, of municipal ruin, if they did not perform their political duties. That would have been one way of meeting the problem; but that the Charter Commission rejects.

"If the charter were to be an elaborate and minute scheme of by-laws such as it now is, obviously intended for incessant amendment at Albany, I should then have made the Municipal Assembly a small body in a single chamber, each member of which was to be in himself an important officer. That is to say, the Municipal Assembly should be a body like the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and perhaps one or more elected executive officials; in addition to them, perhaps, two or three executive officials appointed by the Mayor; and additionally, in the third place, four or five members, each of them representing a very large constituency, perhaps three for New York, two for Brooklyn, and one for the rest of the consolidated city.

"Each of these men, elected from a large constituency to serve for a term of years, would, perhaps, be so important an official that we might assume that his character and competence would compare favorably with the character and competence of the members of the board who hold important executive places. Such a Municipal Assembly would be as truly representative of the people as the Municipal Assembly now designed. It would, indeed, far more truly represent the people."

EDWARD M. GROUT.

Members of Municipal Body Should Be Chosen as for State Assembly, He Thinks.

"The proposed Municipal Assembly," said Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, "is upon a radically wrong plan. Representatives are to be elected in groups from large districts, where each voter must vote for the whole number who are to represent that district. Instead of that, the members of the Assembly should be chosen just as the State Senators and Assemblymen are, one representative for his own particular district. The voters in that district will then have no case of divided responsibility. They will know what their representative does and can hold him responsible for his acts, and if they disapprove of them, can easily replace him.

"If he is one of a group elected in a body from a large district, a man whose record is displeasing can be elected by the strength of the rest of the ticket. We have tried both plans of electing Aldermen here in Brooklyn, and I think that electing five or six from a large district does not give as good results as electing one member from one district.

"I can see no possible good to be obtained by two houses in the Municipal Assembly. The body must be largely an administrative, rather than a legislative, body, and nothing but the possibilities of delays and the division of responsibility and the giving of additional opportunities for deals is to be gained by making two houses instead of one. I had always thought that the tendency of the science of political government was in favor of a single legislative body and against the creation of anything which might be locally what the House of Lords is to Great Britain, or the United States Senate to this Nation.

"In all City Governments, at least here in the United States, in Great Britain, or in Continental Europe, the tendency has been squarely in the direction of a single legislative body. Cities which used to have two legislative bodies have made the change to one, and the Greater New York will be the first instance within my knowledge of cities which have but one body changing to the bicameral plan—that is, the double legislative body.

"The size of the Municipal Assembly ought to be carefully considered, although I think this of less consequence than the two points just mentioned. Yet a smaller body will be more easily held responsible, will be more compact, and ought to be able to command a better class of talent for its members."

J. EDWARD SWANSTROM.

Should Have Only One House, with Limited Membership in the Local Legislature, He Says.

J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Brooklyn Board of Education, said:

"I indorse every word in the editorial of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the defects in the proposed charter. There ought to be but one house of the local Legislature, and that should not be a very large one. Two houses, possessing extended powers and chosen in the usual partisan manner, would give us the worst possible form of government. One house, large districts, and reasonably high salaries would result in the selection of competent men, whereas the plan which has been proposed would give us two unwieldy and rival bodies, made up of wrangling and incompetent ward politicians.

"The plan which has been submitted would lead to jobbery and corruption in the worst form. It is possible for us to get men of known ability and character if we proceed on the plan suggested by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Let us make the districts larger and pay salaries high enough, so that capable business men can afford to hold the legislative positions and devote the necessary time to public affairs. Elect two large houses, and make the salaries so small that they are not worth the while of the best class of men, and what is the outcome? Unscrupulous political jobbers take control of the city and make traffic of every franchise and of all the appointive places. The time which ought to be devoted to the many propositions requiring business sense and honest dealings is wasted in wrangling and dickering.

"I would insist on larger districts and better salaries. I see no other way of securing the right kind of men. The first thing to be done in framing the charter, if public interests are to be served, is to abolish the lower house altogether."

THE REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

He Is Thoroughly in Favor of Having but One Local Legislative Body Placed in Power.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn said: "I am thoroughly in favor of one legislative body. There are only two reasons for the existence of two legislative bodies in any community. Sometimes they represent two constituencies, as in our country, where one represents the whole people, the other the States. One of them is, in the nature of the case, a conservative body, and acts as a check on the other. Neither would be such under the proposed new charter.

"If a small body could be elected by the tax and rent payers only, as was proposed by the Tilden Tax Commission, and which should serve as a Board of Apportionment, having sole power of determining the amount of money to be raised and expended, there might be some reason for the two bodies, otherwise I can see none.

"To have all the terms expire at once seems to me bad. Certainly, if there are to be two bodies, the smaller should change gradually, and unless some other check on the despotic power of the majority is provided, the change in the single chamber, if there were even but one, should not be made all at once.

"The only advantage, however, that I see in gradual change in a single chamber would be to prevent sudden political revolutions, and that might be accomplished by some other check to prevent such sudden revolutions.

"There are two methods of securing a proper legislative body for the city; first, by the election of a small body, either on a general ticket, with provision for a minority representation, or by having large districts, and having one delegate from each district; second, by having a larger body from a larger number of districts, each district to elect one member. What is essential is that each voter should be able to know the character of the man he votes for.

"Either of these methods would make that possible. Our own experience of large municipal chambers in this country, which has worked disastrously, and the English experience, and, I believe, also the Continental, of small ones, which has worked well, indicates the latter is the better of the two methods.

"I am heartily glad to see one newspaper representative who has not come to interview me on the subject of 'Jonah and the Whale.' I am much gratified with the position THE NEW YORK TIMES took in that matter, and note with satisfaction the freedom of its columns from sensation and frivolity."

DR. TRUMAN J. BACKUS.

His Views of the Efficiency of a Single Legislative Body.

Dr. Truman J. Backus, President of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, said:

"Two branches of legislation may secure more deliberate legislative action. They would certainly secure delay and diplomatic intrigue, that might be wholly obviated by a single legislative body.

"Such a single body, if elected under such qualifications as have been definitely stated in the editorial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES would be far more efficient in carrying into municipal law the will of the people.

"The recognition has been slow in coming, but many thoughtful American people are beginning to believe that Benjamin Franklin displayed his usual sagacity when he stubbornly opposed the establishment of two Houses in the National Government.

"There are some interesting analogies to be drawn between the framing of the charter for Greater New York in 1897 and the drafting of the National charter in 1788."

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.

City Affairs Should Not be Conducted Like a Business House, He Says.

"The unit of representation is necessary," said former Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn. "The people demand immediate representation, and they should have it. I do not believe a single house, no matter how high the character of the members, would serve the ends desired. The Commissioners realized that they had to make laws for the average man and not for an exceptionally good man who may be chosen Mayor. The more safeguards the better.

"I do not believe the Mayor should have too much power. I speak from experience, and I can say that the affairs of the city should not be conducted like the affairs of a business house. It is right that the Mayor's powers should be curtailed, and the scheme of two houses of the Municipal Legislature will prevent hasty legislation, and perhaps block many movements that would not ultimately be beneficial. THE TIMES need not feel any alarm.

"Good men will be found to represent the city in the assemblies, and the smaller the remuneration offered the greater will be deemed the honor. Business men of high repute will be glad to serve the city for the bare honor who would decline to run for a salaried place."

Left Nearly Fifty Descendants.

Hirsch Kalisky, who died, at the age of ninety, at the Montefiore Home, and whose funeral took place yesterday at his late residence, 1,701 Lexington Avenue, was the head of a family of nearly fifty members. He leaves three sons, a daughter, thirty-two grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren. He was born in Russia, and came to New York twenty-four years ago.

The Strongest Fortification

Against disease, one which enables us to undergo unscathed risks from hurtful climatic influences, exposure, overwork, and fatigue, is the vigor that is imparted to a debilitated physique by the peerless medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. You may possess this vigor in a higher degree than the trained athlete, although your muscular development may be far inferior to his. Vigor implies sound, good digestion, and sound repose, two blessings conferred by the Bitters, which remedies malarial, rheumatic, nervous, and kidney trouble

TWO SORTS OF JOURNALISM

REV. DR. EATON ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESS.

In His Address on Horace Greeley He Commended Lofty Ideals and Denounced Some Unscrupulous Newspaper Methods.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton delivered a lecture last night on "Horace Greeley and the Responsibilities of the Press" at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. It was the fourth in his series of Sunday evening addresses to young men on the lives of great New Yorkers.

"The rise and growth of the modern journal," he said, "is the miracle of the nineteenth century. Not until this recent epoch came the means for the development of this great engine of civilization. The power press, the telegraph, the railroads, and the cheaper production of paper have been the chief agencies used in the development of the newspaper of to-day. With the facilities for making a great newspaper came the men, among whom Horace Greeley was conspicuous.

"By reason of Mr. Greeley's lofty ideals he is commended to the younger generation. There is a peculiar charm in reviewing his life work, because we have in this church the Horace Greeley pew. Mr. Greeley was a deeply convicted Universalist. Therefore, in the contemplation of plans for new usefulness in our parish we turn with pleasure to review the career of this great New Yorker."

After an interesting review of Mr. Greeley's career, Dr. Eaton considered the character, power, and responsibilities of the press.

"We realize," he said, "the power of the editor when we reflect that he takes his tens of thousands of readers aside each morning and places before their receptive minds his opinions and the opinions of the world, directly or insidiously, as he chooses. It is a molding power that we hardly find it possible to estimate. The unscrupulous editor has the power to destroy reputations, and does destroy them daily. Start a rumor against a man's integrity in a newspaper, and I defy you to overtake and stop it. Men have had their usefulness destroyed and their careers blasted by some scandal carelessly or maliciously started in a newspaper. There is a brighter side, of course, and we see it when we turn from unscrupulous journalists to contemplate the character and lofty ideals of such men as Raymond, Ripley, and Greeley.

"With their power acknowledged, journalists must recognize their responsibility and duty. There are men in the lower walks of life who have degraded their profession, but the young men ought not to make these their examples. I recognize the difficulties of accuracy and of always maintaining the highest standard, for it is human to err, but I claim that the mercantile spirit of the day is to blame for what is actually pernicious in our newspapers.

"There are some newspapers in New York which seek to verify their statements, but there are more that do not. The latter leave it to that knight errant of modern times, the reporter, and he, to hold his position, is required to produce his regular quota of sensation. There are only five newspapers in New York City which are close to the ideal of decency. These are papers which we can safely take into our families. Perhaps there is one more such. The others will do anything to obtain a scandal. They rejoice in the filth and pollution of the social world. They make gain by pandering to the lowest tastes. If these newspapers showed the same enterprise in proper channels, their reward would be just as great, for people like them for their enterprise, vigor, and universality of spirit.

"After all, the people at large are most to blame for the success of an indecent publication. If the public would refuse absolutely to patronize an inaccurate or scandal-spreading journal the life of all such would at once cease. I am afraid there is in society a tendency which will continue to make it possible for sensational newspapers to flourish. We have gathered wealth faster than culture, and there is a fondness for gossip about personal affairs which is the foundation of much of the mischief of the day.

"Let us look into our own hearts and see if we have any responsibility in the matter of upbuilding bad journalism."

Dr. Eaton did not hesitate to criticise Horace Greeley's weaknesses and mistakes. He said that he had many utopian ideas. Greeley's plan for settling the war was a bad mistake. Lincoln's perception in that matter was broader and clearer. Greeley's attack on Lincoln was his greatest blunder, unfortunate as was his candidacy for the Presidency in 1872. But it was Greeley's humanitarianism and love of peace which led him into an experimental frame of mind in dealing with the rebellion. Estimating his faults at their proper measure, the nobility of his mind, the sweetness of his disposition, his lofty ideals, and his great enterprise tower high above all. His life as a whole was a great example for the youth of America.

Dr. Eaton said that the occurrences which gave Horace Greeley his principal start in New York City were the attack of The Sun on The Tribune's newsboys, the trouble with the "Bloody Sixth" Ward on account of its corrupt and barbarous political methods, and the libel suit brought by Cooper, the novelist. These attracted the attention of the public, and Greeley's ability and honesty lifted him high in the estimation of his readers. In reviewing the effort to found The Tribune Dr. Eaton said that the income of the paper during the first week was $92 and the expenses $1,000.

SENATOR COGGESHALL'S CIGAR.

He Smoked One Last Night for the First Time in Fifteen Years.

Senator Coggeshall's countenance wore an unusually complacent smile as he walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and dropped into a seat in the corner usually occupied by the political reporters. He was smoking, but no one paid any particular attention to this fact until the Senator announced: "Well, boys, this is the first cigar I have smoked in over fifteen years."

All of those present recalled the fact that they seldom saw the Senator without a cigar in his mouth, but they had not noticed that he was simply enjoying what is known among the users of the weed as a "dry smoke," that is, that the cigar was never lighted.

"When I quit smoking I began to chew cigars, and I used up from ten to fifteen a day. When I was at work in my den at home, the floor was usually carpeted with stubs of cigars. The servant used to dry them out and chop them up for the hired man to smoke in his pipe. But I am afraid his supply of tobacco from this source will be cut short. I made up my mind that I absorbed as much nicotine from chewing cigars as I did from smoking, and I decided to go back to the latter."

"How did you come to swear off?" asked one of the reporters.

"Well, I'll tell you how it was. I was County Clerk. One day two ladies came into the office and found the search clerk, the record clerk, the clerk who received documents for filing, and myself all puffing away like steam engines. One of the ladies remarked that the place smelled like a smokehouse. I thought the remark was justified, and I decided not to have any more smoking in the office during business hours. I quit altogether, and have not smoked since until to-night."

"How does it taste?" inquired another.

"Just as good as it did fifteen years ago," remarked the Senator, as he started off to join a political friend.

Jewish Reform Socialists.

The Jewish Reform Socialists, who have decided to start a new organ in opposition to the German Socialist paper, assembled last evening in the Windsor Theatre to listen to the reading of the first number. It is called the Vorwaerts, and has not yet been printed, and so the editors read their manuscript. Morris Winchefsky was elected editor in chief by acclamation, because Cahan, the east side novelist, had not arrived. He read a fable in the east side jargon about "the fall of the would-be bosses," meaning the machine Socialists. He was followed by L. Miller, associate editor, who read an article attacking De Leon and Vogt, the leaders of the German Socialists, and declaring that the Socialist Party had split, and that a war between the machine and reform Socialists would result. Miller was loudly cheered. M. Zametkin read a paper on Karl Marx, but little attention was paid to this. Meanwhile Cahan came in and hurried to the stage, and made another attack upon the leaders of the German Socialists.

IDEAS OF TIMES READERS

A Business Man Sees New York's Great Opportunity to Solve the Financial Question.

RAINES LAW IMPROVEMENTS.

Secretary Fulton of Excise Reform Association Tells of Contemplated Amendments—Zoological Gardens as Homes for Wild Animals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I recently returned from the Monetary Conference at Indianapolis, and have presumed that some of the points relating thereto, which I note herein, would be of interest to you.

The delegates from the Boards of Trade in the South and West with whom I conversed don't want flat money. They want every dollar to be worth one hundred cents, because they want to get full value for everything they sell; and as they are, on the average, as honest as we are in the East, they don't want to cheat their creditors by paying them only 50 cents on the dollar. But they don't want to pay from 6 to 12 per cent. on loans which can be made in New York City, on the same securities, at from 1½ to 3 per cent.

That is the real grievance of the South and West. On Jan. 11, the day before the conference met, the rates of interest on call loans in some of the cities of this country were as follows: New York, 1½ to 2 per cent.; Chicago, 5 to 6; St. Louis, 6 to 7; St. Paul, 7 to 8; Memphis, 7 to 8; Charleston, 7 to 8; Atlanta, 7 to 8; Salt Lake City, 8 to 10; San Francisco, 8 to 10; Dallas, Texas, 8 to 10; Portland, Oregon, 8 to 10, and Denver, Col., 10 to 12 per cent.

These Southern and Western men say to us: "As we are fellow-citizens of one country, speaking the same language, having common interests, and being under the control of the same laws, why should we, in the South and West, have to pay from three to six times as much on our loans as you pay on yours, when the security we offer is just as good? Is there not something radically wrong in our banking and currency systems, which brings about this anomalous state of affairs?" One of the delegates said to me: "I am a cotton dealer in St. Louis. If I make a loan on 1,000 bales of cotton in St. Louis I pay 7 per cent. for the money. If I had that same cotton in New York I could borrow on it at 4 per cent. The security is the same, why should there be any such difference in the rate of interest?"

And the cotton dealers of Memphis, New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, and other cities say: "We can't do even as well as that; we pay 7 to 8 per cent."

In like manner, the grain dealer in San Francisco or Portland, Oregon, says: "I have ten car loads of wheat ready for shipment; I must pay 10 per cent. on a loan thereon. In New York I could get the money at one-half that rate." One of these men said: "If I want to insure my life, either the Equitable or the Mutual or the New York Life Insurance Company of New York will insure me at St. Louis or Chicago or San Francisco or anywhere else in the United States at the same rate it would charge me if I lived in New York. In like manner, any of the great fire insurance companies of New York City will insure my cotton or grain in St. Louis or San Francisco at the same rate it would charge if my cotton or grain were stored in New York. Why then must I pay twice or three times as much interest on my loan on the same cotton or grain in St. Louis or San Francisco, as I would pay in New York?"

What is the remedy? Let the large National banks establish branches in the great cities of the South and West. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Equitable, the New York, and others have such branches. No one hesitates to insure his life in any one of these companies because it does business in Southern and Western cities. If the wealthy banks of New York had such branches in the South and West, how much easier it would be to move the crops than it is now; and how much more of the grain and cotton would be sent to New York. The Banks of England, Scotland, Ireland, and other parts of the world have branches, and every one knows how beneficial they are. Why shouldn't the banks of New York do likewise?

We want to control as much as possible the trade of this country. In what better way could we do it than by establishing branches of our great National banks in the commercial centres of the South and West? They need our money; we need their trade. The banks of New York City are now getting only 1½ to 2 per cent. on call loans. The Atlanta cotton dealer would gladly give these banks 4 per cent. on equally good security, instead of the 7 to 8 per cent. he now pays. Why shouldn't the borrower and the lender be brought closer together?

If you say to these delegates from the South and West, "Why don't you establish more banks of your own in your cities, and bring down the rate of interest by competition"? they answer, and truly, "We haven't the money to invest in them. Indeed, we haven't enough for the demands of our business. If we had, we wouldn't want so much to borrow. You in the East have developed, what we have not yet been able to develop, a large class of men and women who do not engage in the struggles and trials of business, but are content to live on the interest of their investments. Their surplus capital has been piling up in New York City to such an extent that today your city is the one in all the world where the rate of interest on call loans is the least. You have not yet realized the need or seen the advantages of taking a part of that surplus capital out of New York, and banking with it on such sound securities as cotton and grain in the great cities of the South and West. Come to us, and you will be received with open arms. It will be to your advantage as well as ours. We ask you to make no loans on wildcat securities or fake enterprises. We ask you simply to loan on cotton and grain and just such other securities as you would take in New York. It would, of course, take an act of Congress to enable your banks to establish branches in other States, but if you are ready, so are we."

This is the message of the South and West as I understood it at the Monetary Conference. If the answer be favorable it will end the silver craze and put our currency and banking systems on the soundest foundations. It will bring the East much closer to the South and West. It will establish new bonds of union, and never did we need them more than now, since the close of the rebellion.

New York City is to-day too much wrapped up in herself. The people of the South and West do not want fiat money; they want more money. Of the $1,600,000,000 of currency in this country to-day, $550,000,000 are stored in the vaults of the sixty-five banks of New York City, who form the New York Clearing House. New York never had such a great opportunity as it has to-day. Let us seize it.

JOSEPH S. WOOD.

Mount Vernon, Feb. 6, 1897.

TO IMPROVE RAINES LAW.

Secretary Fulton of Excise Reform Association Writes of Amendments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have all heard of the definition of a crab, "a little red animal, which has six legs and walks backward," and the naturalist's remarks thereon that a crab is not an animal, is not red, does not have six legs, and does not walk backward, and that with these corrections the definition was all right. Your correspondent, W. Farrington of Poughkeepsie, commenting upon the Raines law, is in much the same plight—his facts are all wrong, and his deductions, therefore, worthless.

In his letter to THE TIMES of Feb. 3 he says: "It is very amusing to listen to the discussion of the difficulties of the question, and of the plans proposed to remove those difficulties, and to solve this troublesome problem." Yes, it is very amusing; for instance, he further writes as follows: "The difficulties of the situation arise from that provision of the Raines law which expressly permits hotel keepers to sell liquor to their guests with their meals on Sundays. This is a radical innovation upon previous excise legislation. No law of the State ever before authorized the selling of liquor on Sunday."

If W. Farrington will compare Sub-Division 2 of Section 31 of the Raines law with the closing paragraph of Section 32 of the Foley act, which it supplanted, (Chapter 401 of the Laws of 1892,) he will find that this provision for the selling of liquors on Sunday to the guests of a hotel is identically the same in the two acts, for no one who favors a reasonable and proper reform of our excise laws desires that a bona fide guest of a hotel, which is his home temporarily or permanently, who uses alcoholic beverages with his meals through the week should be denied the same on Sunday because he happens to reside in a hotel and not in a private house.

This and kindred associations have been working together to help perfect the Raines law, and we understand that Senator Raines will soon introduce a bill of amendments by which many of the troublesome features of the law and errors therein will be corrected and the words "hotel" and "guest" so defined as to hold fast violators of the law and shut up seven-eighths of the so-called Raines hotels. I agree with W. Farrington in one thing—the difficulty of defining the word "meal"—but the law breakers can be reached without that. This association is preparing and will soon have introduced a bill in the Legislature at Albany similar to that which has been before the Legislature of Massachusetts for the past two Winters, authorizing any city or town, by a local vote, to adopt the Norwegian system of controlling the liquor traffic, which students of excise reform pronounce the best thing of the kind yet devised.

THOMAS A. FULTON,
Secretary Excise Reform Association.

New York, Feb. 6, 1897.

HOMES FOR CAPTIVE ANIMALS.

A Plea for the Greater Utility of Zoological Gardens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twenty-three years ago the writer, as one of the founders of the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, became impressed with the fact that such exhibitions could attain their greatest possible utility and attractiveness only by the adoption of ample exercising grounds that should, as nearly as practicable, simulate the creatures' native haunts. Even if we concede the insuperable expense of both safeguarding and providing scope for the immense activities of the carnivora, no such difficulty appears with the vegetarian majority in such collections. Yet it is the custom to restrict to small, separate, ill-smelling pens creatures that might safely have the liberty of a great park or wilderness diversified with hill and dale and with rocks, thickets, and grassy slopes, lakes, and waterfalls. In such an inclosure, elevated footways for visitors would enable close inspection without in the least interfering with the movements of the graceful captives.

But if the quarters of the herbivora are needlessly restricted, what of the treatment meted out to the fiercer animals? The lordly eagle, the masterful lammergeier, the condor, with wingspread as wide as a dining room, each, mayhap, dreaming of sunlit mountain peaks, squats on his lonely perch from morn to eve, from eve to dewey morn, brooding moodily over the problem "Is life worth living?" with an evident decision in the negative. The various beasts of prey, in malodorous dens, little exceeding their own length, beguile the tedious hours in perpetual march and countermarch, marking with their footfalls a figure 8 on the den floor. Of course, it would not do to allow these creatures, "red in tooth and claw," access to each other, but a possible compromise might be a general campus in which each family might be granted its turn to romp, leap, and gambol, while an approach to pristine strength of flight might be preserved to the raptorial birds by larger cages.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 6, 1897.

AGAINST VIVISECTION.

Advocacy of an Anti-Vivisection Hospital on Humane Grounds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 30 an account is given of an assemblage of prominent physicians, well-known scientists, professional and public men, clergymen, and representatives of the highest social circles, men and women. To this assembly the President of the United States eulogized the medical profession. One of our most eminent Bishops "offered a prayer for the progress of medical science and for the increase of all aids to humanity."

But to the "formal orator" of the evening was intrusted the task of pleading for animal experimentation, and his remarks were greeted with applause. Does the public knowingly consent to the tortures that are committed in the name of science upon innocent, helpless creatures? Can the Divine blessing be asked on such "aids to humanity"? As has been said: "There is a greater interest even than the sanitary interest of which we make so much in these days—it is the interest of the hearts and souls of men. It is of more importance that tender and just and compassionate feelings should grow and abound than that a cure should be found for any corporeal disease * * * doing what is lawful to alleviate suffering, but seeking no relief from foul and base means."

Henry Bergh considered vivisection the worst form of cruelty that could be practiced on an animal.

When will the medical profession remove this one dark blot from their escutcheon? Many in their own ranks have condemned it, and of laymen not a few; the greatest poets of the century, Tennyson, Robert Browning, and Whittier; the illustrious Chief Justice Coleridge, and Phillips Brooks and Morgan Dix of our own city have given it severe censure.

God speed the day of the anti-vivisection hospital, such as has already been proposed in England, where those who serve may show by theory and practice that "the proper study of mankind is man," whose fountain of knowledge shall not be drawn from the blood of the innocent.

New York, Feb. 6. READER.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL FRONT

Its So-Called Restoration Most Vigorously Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter printed in THE TIMES on Jan. 25 over the signature of "Davis," the closing paragraph says—speaking of the so-called "restoration" of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral:

"It passes my simple comprehension by what right Dean Ingram should be accused of 'vandalism,' because, after taking six weeks to consider the decision of the Restoration Committee and the recommendation of such experts as Pearson and Bloomfield, he has concluded to preserve the building rather than let it fall to pieces in order that for a short time more the front might be seen in its unrepaired condition."

If a man wants time to eat and sleep he had best not set himself to correct all the mistakes he daily hears, or sees in print. But to pass this case would be to let an injustice be done to the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, the Society of Antiquaries, and your London correspondent, Harold Frederic, whom Davis criticises. It is to be hoped that Davis does not intentionally misrepresent the matter, but rather errs through lack of information. Mr. Frederic, as usual, knows what he is talking about. A good way to prove it will perhaps be by a few extracts from two articles in The Saturday Review of Jan. 2:

"MUST PETERBOROUGH PERISH?

"The west front of Peterborough Cathedral is one of the treasures of thirteenth century architecture, as famous among west fronts as the thirteenth century is famous among centuries. There is nothing wrong with it, except that the foundations do not go down to the rock; the front has come two feet out of the perpendicular at a height of seventy feet in the course of nearly 700 years; and the rubble core of the wall, between the wonderfully wrought and beautifully weathered front skin and the back, has become disintegrated and ruinous. There is nothing alarming in this, as the remedy is perfectly well known. The foundations can be carried down to the rock by underpinning; the inclination of two feet does not matter in the least with a wall seven feet thick; and the disintegrated core can be removed bit by bit, and replaced with sound bonded work, without touching or disturbing one grain of dust on the priceless front which is the glory of the edifice.

"These operations are safe and comparatively cheap, and their practicability at Peterborough is vouched for by architects who admittedly have no superiors as authorities on the preservation of mediaeval buildings. If they are carried out, the west front will give no trouble for another 300 years. * * *

"Residentiary Canon Clayton, simpleton in chief to the Restoration Committee, writes the usual letter to The Daily Graphic, (Dec. 21,) inclosing a modest drawing of the three famous gables, showing that nothing is contemplated but a patch on the crown of the north gable, and explaining that, even that bit, when taken down, will be rebuilt 'stone for stone.' Poor, innocent Canon! Has he never heard that very old story before? And does he really believe that a mighty mediaeval wall, 700 years old, can be daintily picked to pieces and piled neatly up again, 'stone for stone,' even by so eminent a restorer as Mr. Pearson? The disintegrated rubble core of that wall can be taken out safely enough, and replaced invisibly with trustworthy bricks and mortar. But the wonderful front skin of formidable ashlar cannot be unpiled like a child's stack of wooden bricks; it will be either let alone or smashed away, and not one stone in five, even though its fragments were cherished like those of the Portland Vase, will ever face the weather again. * * *

"Let no man, on reading this, hastily declare that the west front must and shall be saved. All the powers of destruction are leagued against it. Let it be considered, first and above all, that if the front is properly preserved, there will be nothing to show for the money. The west front will simply stand as it has always stood, for all the world as if not a farthing had been spent upon it. Fancy the feelings of the subscribers who are looking forward to seeing it sandpapered to the raw, with nice new carving, nice new statues, nice new stones, and a general suggestion about it that God has moved into a nice new house with superior arrangements, presented to Him by an influential committee. * * *

"The right policy, then, would seem to be to preserve these Gothic fragments as long as they can be held together and a shadow of them remains; then frankly to rebuild with some other design. Better let the west front of Peterborough crumble down than put up a hard imitation. But this is not the alternative. The Dean and Chapter indeed assert, on the authority of Mr. Pearson, that there is danger of life and limb if his scheme be not carried out. Really, with Westminster Abbey before us, we must be allowed to think that Mr. Pearson is carried away by his habit of rebuilding. Is it quite beyond the powers of modern engineering, that can move mountains, can build Forth Bridges, and Eiffel Towers, to prop up a church gable without first taking it down? Mr. Pearson, challenged on this head, has called in a 'second opinion.' But surely, the comedy becomes too little plausible when that second opinion is Sir Arthur Bloomfield's; for if there is another 'restorer' as notable as Mr. Pearson, it is Sir Arthur. And who speaks on the other side? Against Mr. Pearson we have Mr. Micklethwaite, who is at least his equal in learning and architectural knowledge; Mr. Philip Webb, in every way a more distinguished architect—to name only two—and the whole authority of the Society of Antiquaries, backed by the opinion of an engineer. These gentlemen assert that it would be possible to preserve the west front without rebuilding, by strengthening from behind; the society pledges itself to find the money to carry out this scheme, and entreats the Dean and Chapter to pause until such an alternative scheme is laid before them in detailed specification. The Dean and Chapter refuse blankly to consider such a scheme, or to allow the society's advisers admission to the building to prepare their specifications."

If these extracts do not carry conviction to the reader's mind, let him read the whole of the articles from which I have quoted, and he will probably think, as I do, that it is a pity that the fate of this ancient and noble building should be in the hands of a set of pig-headed clerics. A. F.

New York, Feb. 6, 1897.

The Case of Peter Renshaw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of the 3d inst., you had an editorial in reference to the dilemma of one Peter Renshaw, who is advised by his attorney, J. A. Donegan, to remain intoxicated in the hope of keeping in trust for his benefit a certain legacy. In the course of your remarks you state that "he must not reform on any account whatever until the Statute of Limitations begins to run against the claims of his creditors; then, and, then only, can his better nature be at liberty to assert itself."

In Pennsylvania a judgment is good forever, although after twenty years it is presumed to be paid, which can, however, be rebutted, but the lien of a judgment on real estate expires at the end of five years; this lien, however, can be revived. It is, therefore, highly probable that the creditors will continue to revive any judgments which they have against said Renshaw, in the hopes of "his better nature asserting itself" in the future.

As the whole purpose of this action on the part of Renshaw is to defraud his creditors, it is very probable that the courts would construe it in such a way as to consider the trust broken, and that, therefore, the creditors would be able to take the entire sum, no matter to what extent the said Renshaw should become intoxicated or ogle the girls.

WILLIAM WHITE, JR.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1897.

Police Conductors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why would it not be a good idea to swear in the street car conductors as special policemen, to arrest violators of the ordinance against spitting? I have seen a conductor on the Boulevard line deliberately spit upon the car floor. A passenger witnessing any violation of the ordinance would hesitate about making a complaint, as he would be liable to be held as a witness, and thus be punished more than the culprit.

ANOTHER WOMAN.

New York, Feb. 6, 1897.

A Single-Head Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We would respectfully suggest to the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, the next time he goes across the Atlantic, to select a steamship commanded by four Captains, two being taken from the army and two from the navy, and we think he would be cured of this folly of having our Police Department ruled by four Commissioners.

FOUR LOVERS OF CONCENTRATED RESPONSIBILITY.

Ozone Park, Feb. 6, 1897.

FEWER PENSION AGENCIES

The Number Will Be Reduced the First of September from Eighteen to Nine.

ORDER SIGNED BY PRESIDENT.

A Saving in the Cost of Disbursing Pensions Amounting to About $150,000 Will Be Made by the New System.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President has signed, on the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Francis, an important order reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from eighteen to nine. The object of the order is to effect a very large saving to the Government without inconveniencing the pensioners.

The Secretary demonstrated that by this reduction of the pension agencies the cost of disbursing pensions can be reduced by at least $150,000 per annum. The change was made possible by an amendment to the law governing the disbursing of pensions, which amendment was approved March 23, 1896. It required that all pensioners should, after that date, be paid by checks, remitted by mail. Reports from the pension agencies in reply to inquiries as to the operation of the new law were to the effect that under it the pensioners are paid much more promptly; that the possibility of error is minimized, and that, upon the whole, it is much more satisfactory to the pensioners than the former law.

The agents also advise that the pensioners received their pensions, when remitted by mail, at their homes, where, being surrounded by family influences, the pensioner is much more likely to make a judicious disposition of the pension money. Under the previous law many pensioners collected their quarterly payments in person, and, under the influence of bad associations, were often induced to apply those payments unwisely and deprive their families of the benefits thereof.

This executive order will go into effect Sept. 1 next, its execution having been postponed until that date in order that no pensioner should suffer inconvenience in consequence of delay in receiving his pension and to give ample time for the removal of the rolls and records from the agencies discontinued.

Existing Agencies United.

The consolidation was made by uniting existing agencies and the entire jurisdiction thereof in order that no expense should be incurred by the making of new rolls. The agencies at Concord, N. H., and Augusta, Me., are discontinued, and payments hitherto made there are ordered made from the agency at Boston, Mass.; the pensioners heretofore paid at Buffalo, N. Y., are to be paid from New York City agency; those at Pittsburg from the Philadelphia agency; those at Louisville and Knoxville from Washington; those at Detroit from Indianapolis; those at Milwaukee from Chicago; those at Des Moines and Topeka from St. Louis, where a new agency is established.

A new agency is established at St. Louis because of the better mail facilities there than at Des Moines or Topeka, and for the further reasons that there is a Government building at St. Louis, which can be occupied without cost to the Government, and there is also a Sub-Treasury there. A pension agency was removed from St. Louis to Topeka in 1882. There are more pensioners now in Missouri than in Kansas or in any State formerly paid by the Topeka or the Des Moines agency. There are in Missouri 53,812 pensioners, in Kansas 42,433, and in Iowa 37,798.

Preamble of the Order.

The following is the preamble of the executive order:

Whereas, by act of Congress, approved March 23, 1896, the law governing the payment of pensions was amended so as to require all pensioners to be paid by checks remitted by mail, instead of permitting those to collect personally who elected so to do; and,

Whereas, The method of paying by remittance has greatly lessened the labor of pension agencies through which pension appropriations are disbursed and facilitated the payment of pensions, as evidenced by reports from agents; and,

"Whereas, The remittance of pensions by mail has proven eminently satisfactory to pensioners who, by this method, receive their quarterly allowances more promptly, with unvarying regularity, and with less likelihood of error; and,

"Whereas, The successful operation of the amended law has now been thoroughly demonstrated; and,

"Whereas, Under its provisions, and in consequence thereof, the number of pension agencies can be materially reduced without any inconvenience whatever to the pensioners, and a great saving to the Government be effected thereby; therefore, from and after the 1st day of September, 1897, it is ordered, &c."

This is followed by the body of the order, which defines the jurisdiction of each agency. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the execution of the order, and directed to cause the agencies to be grouped in the manner provided by the act of March 3, 1891, which requires that each pensioner shall be paid quarterly, and distributes the payments at the different agencies in such a manner as to be most convenient to the Treasury officials at Washington and the Sub-Treasuries.

The Nine New Agencies.

The following are the nine agencies, and the number of pensioners paid thereat under the new order:

Boston, 94,357; New York, 98,833; Philadelphia, 106,735; Washington, 140,265; Columbus, 104,492; Indianapolis, 116,066; Chicago, 125,123; St. Louis, 161,709; San Francisco, 23,098; total, 970,678.

All pensioners of the United States residing in foreign countries, and now numbering 3,781, will continue to be paid from the Washington agency, and the navy pensioners will be paid as heretofore from Boston, Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington.

The estimated saving to the Government is as follows: Clerk hire, $105,675.37; salaries, nine agents, $4,000 per annum, $36,000; contingent expenses of agencies discontinued, $10,182.62; rent for agencies discontinued, $9,550. Total, $161,407.99.

The estimated saving in clerk hire is based upon the cost of that item at the two largest agencies in the service, namely, Columbus and Topeka. From those agencies the pensioners are paid at an annual cost of 35 cents per capita for clerk hire. After the consolidation the cost for clerk hire will amount, at 35 cents per capita, to $339,737.30, while that item for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to $445,412.67.

The following discontinued agencies pay the rents given below: Buffalo, $2,400; Detroit, $2,400; Milwaukee, $2,500; Topeka, $2,250. Total, $9,550.

Secretary Francis is of opinion that no valid objection can be offered to this change, and believes that the saving will be even greater than estimated. Under the new law the agents report that about twice as many pensioners are paid during the first two days of each quarterly payment as under the old law. This saving can be effected without any inconvenience to the pensioners, and will reduce the annual expenses of the Government to just that extent, and may tend to allay in some degree the opposition that has been manifested hitherto to the great pension disbursements of the Government.

The total cost for pensions and the disbursement thereof for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was $142,606,550.59, made up as follows: Payments to pensioners, $138,215,174.98; fees to examining surgeons, $672,587.47; maintaining Pension Bureau at Washington, $2,753,760.29; cost of maintaining pension agencies, $565,027.85. It is on this last item that the new order is intended to save between $150,000 and $160,000 per annum.

Over 500 beautiful Water Colors never before shown can now be seen at the Annual Exhibition of the American Water Color Society, day and evening, at the Academy of Design, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue. Admission 25 cents.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Matters That Probably Will Receive Attention This Week at the State Capital.

RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS.

Civil Service Measure Built According to Gov. Black's Ideas—Bill Relating to Marriages—New York and Brooklyn Legislative Projects.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The proceedings in the State Legislature this week will be purely of a routine character unless something unforeseen comes up. The committee work in each house will occupy nearly all of the time.

Senator Raines will call a special meeting early in the week of the committee which has been investigating the operations of the Raines liquor tax law. The committee will endeavor to have its report ready to submit to the Senate before the close of the present week. A bill embodying amendments to the Raines law will accompany the report, and its main provisions will relate to "fake" Raines law hotels and social clubs.

The Senate Railroad Committee to-morrow night will report favorably upon the nominations made by Gov. Black last week of Col. Ashley W. Cole, Frank M. Baker, and Col. George W. Dunn to be State Railroad Commissioners. The only one of these nominations which will arouse any opposition from the Democratic Senators is that of Mr. Baker. The minority Senators claim that a practical working railroad employe, such as a railroad conductor, engineer, or fireman, should have been named by Gov. Black for this Commissionership, as Mr. Baker was nominated to succeed the late Commissioner Michael Pickard, who was a locomotive engineer, and left his engine at the Albany station of the New York Central Railroad to proceed to the Capitol and take his oath of office. The opposition of the Democratic Senators will not prevent the confirmation of Mr. Baker's nomination.

The Civil Service Bill.

The members of the Legislature are much exercised over the civil service question and are anxious for the Republican leaders to agree upon the draft of the new Civil Service bill which they have been considering for some time. A sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, consisting of Senators Lexow, Krum, and Cantor, was appointed last week to frame a Civil Service bill in accordance with Gov. Black's ideas upon this question as expressed in his annual message.

The Republican members of this sub-committee are expected to adopt the bill which is being considered by Gov. Black, Chairman Benjamin B. Odell of the State Republican Executive Committee, Edward Lauterbach, and lesser Republican leaders. Assemblyman Henry E. Abell of Brooklyn has a civil service bill ready to introduce as soon as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court hands down its decision in the Kings County civil service test case.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff expects Monday night to name a Democratic Senator to succeed Senator Gallagher of Brooklyn as a member of the Lexow trust investigating committee.

To Regulate Marriages.

Assemblyman George C. Austin of New York this week will introduce a bill governing marriages. The bill has been revised by the Statutory Revision Commission, and has been submitted to the State Board of Health. It provides that in case of a ceremonial marriage, a license shall be necessary and a return thereon shall be made by the officiating clergyman to the local Board of Health within thirty days, under a penalty of $250 fine for failure to do so. Local Boards of Health must submit records of all marriages to the State Board of Health. Certificates of common-law marriages also must be filed with the State Board of Health, and verbal agreements to live together as man and wife be void unless certificates are filed with the local Boards of Health and in turn with the State Board.

Residents of this State who go into another State to be married in order to escape marriage laws of this State must, on returning to this State to live, file with local Boards of Health certificates of such marriages.

In addition to providing for a thorough scheme of having a record of every marriage filed with the State Board of Health, the bill has another object in view, that of preventing adventuresses from claiming property as common-law wives.

New York and Brooklyn Matters.

A number of Brooklyn bills will be considered at hearings before the Senate Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon.

Senator Page's bill regulating the height of buildings in New York City will cause an interesting hearing to be had Thursday afternoon. At the same time the Cities Committee will listen to arguments on Senator McNulty's two bills regulating the granting of franchises and providing for the municipal ownership of lighting plants in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. These bills are advocated by Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, at whose request they were introduced.

Wednesday afternoon the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations will hear those interested in the Albany dollar-gas bill and Senator Brush's telephone reduction bill.

The Assembly bill providing for reorganization of the Richmond County police force so that the Republicans may get control will have a hearing before the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs Wednesday afternoon.

The Assembly Ways and eMans Committee will give a hearing Wednesday afternoon on Assemblyman Forrester's telephone bill, reducing rates throughout the State.

Riverside Drive.

The bill providing for the extension of Riverside Drive, in New York City, northward to Spuyten Duyvil, will be considered by the Assembly Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon, when a hearing will be granted those who favor and oppose the measure.

This committee will give a hearing Wednesday afternoon on the uniform charter bill, which has been introduced to govern cities of the third class. The Mayors of many of these cities are expected to be present at the hearing.

Assemblyman Bondy's bill, providing that street surface railroad cars propelled by electricity or cable and operated outside of village or city limits shall be vestibuled between Nov. 1 and March 1, and Assemblyman Forrester's bill requiring street surface railroads to adopt fenders for their cars, which are to be recommended by the State authorities, will be considered Wednesday afternoon by the Assembly Railroad Committee, when a hearing will be had upon these bills.

Assemblyman Myers's bill prohibiting the assignment and sub-letting of public contracts will come up before the Assembly Judiciary Committee Wednesday afternoon.

The legislators will be interested in proceedings of the National Convention of the League of American Wheelmen, which opens a three days' session here Wednesday. "Good Roads" day will be Wednesday. The members of the Legislature have been invited to be present, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will preside. The Good Roads bill favored by the wheelmen already has been introduced in the Legislature, and hearings on the measure before the legislative committees will begin next week.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 7.—Wendell's Block was burned last night. Loss, $20,000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 7.—While St. Luke's Lutheran Sunday school was in session this afternoon the building was set on fire by a defective flue. The members of the Sunday school, 250 in number, got out in safety. Loss, $5,000.

A CANAL MEASURE.

G. H. Raymond of Buffalo Explains the Purpose of the Parshall Bill—Opposed by Canal Boat Men.

There is now pending in the State Legislature a measure known as the Parshall bill, which is designed to permit corporations navigating the canals to increase their capital stock to such amounts as they may consider to be necessary in the conduct of their business. G. H. Raymond of Buffalo, one of the organizers and a Director of the new Consolidated Canal and Lake Company, explained yesterday that the Parshall bill was introduced at the request of his company.

Mr. Raymond is in New York for a few days on business connected with the Consolidated Canal anl Lake Company. He said:

"It is true that we asked for the introduction of this measure. It is in the line of commercial development. As is known, there are at present no terminals in Buffalo where flour or any other package freight can be received from lake vessels and subsequently loaded into canal boats. Neither are there any accommodations of that character in New York. Although package freight pays higher rates than grain, it has practically been driven from the canals because of the lack of accommodating terminal facilities.

"The Consolidated Canal Company has been organized to enter the field of canal traffic where at present there are no competitors. It is intended to erect large terminals at Buffalo and at this port suitable for the flour traffic and all other kinds of package freight. Contracts are already made for a million barrels of flour for the first year and double that amount is expected for the next year. The outlook for large lines of other classes of package freight is very bright. It is not unlikely that in five years the tonnage of package freight on the canals will be fully three times as much as the grain traffic, which is at present the only traffic of the canals.

"Your own Port of New York has given this company the most valuable concessions, and such concessions as have never before been granted to any one. The advantages which the city will derive from this revival of canal traffic will be large.

"We have made the capital of the preliminary organization $50,000, but of course it would be childish to suppose that we could carry on an enterprise of such magnitude with such a trifling capital. We are by the Parshall bill merely asking that our company or any company may have what capital it may need, not exceeding $4,000,000. It seems absurd that any opposition should arise to such a bill, but it has arisen from the present canal boat interest. The canal men have had turned over to them and maintained for them free of expense the greatest natural waterway in the world. Not by any effort or organization on the part of the present boat owners, but by means of terminals for grain furnished by the Western Elevating Association of Buffalo, these canals succeed in doing a respectable business in grain.

"But, strange as it may appear, these selfsame boatmen consider this elevating association their natural enemy, and seek in every way to harass it, though it is only by its sufferance that the canals have any grain traffic. These same boatmen, who have no package freight traffic at all and who have no dream even of ever providing for it, now come forward with the contention that because they are not doing this traffic the Consolidated Canal Company shall not be permitted to do it. In other words, the boatmen take the position that the State's canals are not built for commercial purposes, but solely to provide a place in which the present crop of boatmen may find employment. This is a very nice plan, to be sure, but the Legislature may decide that these canals are a commercial matter, and as such were built for the legitimate use of all who seek to use them."

JAMES F. REILLY'S WARFARE.

Calls a Meeting of Tammany Men in the Twenty-third District.

James F. Reilly, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-third Assembly District, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee, to be held to-morrow evening at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue.

This is another step in the warfare which Mr. Reilly and his followers are waging against William E. Stillings, who defeated Mr. Reilly for the leadership of the district. The circular denounces the action of the so-called Committee on Protests of Tammany Hall as cowardly and undemocratic in denying the privilege of producing sworn testimony showing that there had been gross violation of the primary election laws.

The circular further denounces "the contemptible efforts of a few political sycophants in the Assembly district in trying to prevent laboring men from securing an honest day's work, simply because they had the courage and manhood to vote as they saw fit. We have the welfare of Tammany thoroughly at heart, and we ask the co-operation of all good Democrats in the district to aid us in our efforts to secure honest primary elections and the adoption of better methods in conducting the affairs of the district and thereby make it strongly Democratic, as it should be."

A DINNER FOR CONTROLLERS

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the State Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The 17th of this month will be the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Controller's office. The bill creating it was signed on the 17th of February, 1797, by John Jay, then Governor.

Controller Roberts has decided to invite all surviving ex-Controllers to convene on that day, and participate in a dinner in honor of the occasion. There are eight ex-Controllers still living. Thomas Hillhouse, who was Controller in 1866 and 1867, has been for many years the President of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. Nelson K. Hopkins, who held the office from 1872 to 1876, is an honored citizen of Buffalo. Frederick P. Olcott, who held the office from 1877 to 1880, is the President of the Central Trust Company of New York. James W. Wadsworth, who held the office from 1880 and 1881, has been for several years a member of Congress. Ira Davenport held the office in 1882 and 1883, and now lives in New York. Alfred C. Chapin was Controller from 1884 to 1888, and now lives in Brooklyn; Mr. Wemple was Controller from 1888 to 1892, and now lives in New York, and Mr. Campbell, Controller in 1892 and 1893, still lives in Bath.

Nearly all of these gentlemen have agreed to come. The dinner will be served at the Kenmore. The Fort Orange Club has extended an invitation to all surviving ex-Controllers to the reception to Gov. and Mrs. Black, which is to be given on the same night. Controller Roberts has prepared a sketch of the office during its 100 years, which is now being published by the former State Printer, James B. Lyon.

Church Gymnasium Dedicated.

The Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City recently established a gymnasium in connection with the church. It was dedicated yesterday afternoon by services held in the church. The Rev. Charles E. Little, pastor of the church, presided. He was assisted by the Rev. T. J. Kommers, the Rev. I. W. Hathaway, the Rev. George C. Wilding, and the Rev. H. C. Cronin. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford of this city and the Rev. George C. Wilding.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

ENGINEER ADAMS'S REPORT

Contracts for Improving the Canals That Have Been Already Awarded.

SCHEMES NOT BROAD ENOUGH.

Additional Improvements Suggested by the State Engineer—The Topographic Survey and the Plans for Good Roads.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow night. The report contains much that is of special importance at this time, not only in connection with the canals and the improvements being made thereto under the "nine million dollar improvement," but also regarding many other matters connected with the State's engineering and public works operations that are of interest to all sections of the State.

Regarding the canal improvement work, Mr. Adams says that he believes that the $9,000,000 can be made to accomplish the work of deepening the canals to the required depth, but he also suggests other improvements which should follow those directed under the "nine million dollar law," and shows how these latter improvements could be made of vast assistance in bringing to and through this State a largely increased amount of traffic which is now being diverted by other rail and water routes to ports outside this State, particularly New Orleans, Newport News, Baltimore, Boston, and Montreal. The report says that the "nine million dollar" improvement law does not direct that the entire Erie Canal shall be deepened from seven to nine feet of water, but that it provides for only eight feet of water over miter sills, aqueducts, culverts, and other permanent structures, though of course a greater depth is not prohibited. This improvement would only admit of one foot greater draught of boats than at present, and this would add but fifty tons to the present paying cargo of 250 tons of the principal freights now carried. This would simply mean an increase of 20 per cent. of paying cargo for each boat.

Improvements Recommended.

Mr. Adams recommends that, since nearly all of the structures mentioned could easily be arranged for nine feet depth of water, such improvement should follow, or be made a part of the nine-million-dollar improvement, and, furthermore, he recommends that some comparatively slight changes be made to the present lengthened locks and their gates so as to admit of lengthening the present boats from 98 feet to 115 feet. This would enable the boats to carry a possible paying load of 410 tons, instead of the maximum load of 300 tons, as contemplated under the canal improvement. In other words, the paying cargoes might be increased at slight additional cost 64 per cent. over present methods, instead of 20 per cent., as now contemplated.

Mr. Adams also believes that such improvements in the locking and towing devices can be effected as will admit of hauling these increased loads in substantially the same line as at present, or, at least, permit the same number of round trips per season as at present.

Mr. Adams says that the surveys for the entire improvement work are completed, and that the plans for the work remaining to be contracted for are so far advanced that it is expected to place the Erie Canal entirely under contract during the coming Spring months. Up to date, 12 contracts have been awarded on the Eastern Division, 17 on the Middle Division, and 5 on the Western Division—making 34 in all, and covering 128 miles, 14 of which are on the Oswego, and 16 on the Champlain Canal. The total estimated cost of this work was $3,410,972, but the cost at contract prices will be $3,028,725, representing a saving over the engineer's estimates of $382,247. The department feels gratified at this showing, which would seem to prove that the preliminary estimates have been uniformly conservative.

Attention is called to the fact that many of the contracts already let are for rebuilding structures, so that the above figures do not form a satisfactory basis for computing an average cost per mile, and to the further fact that the sections now under contract were in the worst condition, and were undertaken first on that account. It therefore follows that they are more expensive to improve than the balance of the work will be.

Lengthening the Locks.

The matter of lengthening those locks which remain to be lengthened, especially on the Erie Canal, is discussed, and the State Engineer says that the plans for the mechanical lifting lock, about which so much has been said in the papers and elsewhere during the past year, which was to replace the series of locks at Cohoes, Little Falls, Newark, and Lockport, have been completed, and the design for such a lock on the pneumatic principle has been adopted. It is expected that contracts for the first installation of such a lock at Lockport will be awarded during the Spring months, and that the same will be ready for operation at the opening of navigation in 1898. The new locks will have 12 feet of water over mitre sills, and accommodate two boats at a time, each 115 feet long.

Attention is called to the present unsatisfactory condition of canal business and the State Engineer believes that this is due more directly to lack of organization among the canal boatmen and to lack of proper organization and facilities for soliciting and disposing of canal freights at terminals than to any other cause. He regards the formation of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company as a great step in the right direction, and believes that the Legislature should put no obstacles in its way for the reason that the State is spending its millions on the canals. not solely in the interests of a few hundred boat owners, but to protect the business interests and increase the wealth of the entire State, and since, under existing conditions, much of the traffic that is now being absorbed by other routes goes outside of this State, we are losing the profit connected therewith, and our aim should be primarily to bring this traffic back to our Erie route, and, secondarily, to protect the interests of the boatmen and others now engaged in the canal business, and he believes that if all will unite on this common aim. the question of the rights of the individual boat owner will soon sink into insignificance, since by proper organization and management, it would be possible to bring to the Erie route more business than could possibly be handled by many times the number of boats now in use.

Topographic Survey.

The topographic survey of the State, which has been in progress for several years under the co-operative management of the State and general Government, has made considerable headway during the past year, 2,700 square miles having been surveyed at an average cost of only $10 per square mile, of which the general Government pays one half. About 35,000 square miles remain to be surveyed, and the State Engineer recommends an appropriation of $25,000 for continuing the work.

Good Roads.

The subject of good roads is discussed at some length, and while the State Engineer agrees with the most enlightened opinions on this subject that a comprehensive road improvement plan must soon be undertaken with State aid, he recommends that before attempting active work a small appropriation should be made available for preliminary study and research and the formulation of a proper and comprehensive system and plan, which work certainly ought to precede such a vast undertaking. The State Engineer also believes that since the management of the great bulk of this work will be so largely of an engineering nature, it should all be placed in charge of his department and that of the Superintendent of Public Works, exactly as is now the case with all other public work of this character, and as these two departments now have an effective organization reaching into every county in the State, he believes that no new, cumbersome, and expensive commissions are required for this purpose.

The proposed Genesee River Reservoir at Portage, on the Genesee River, above Rochester, is fully discussed, and many satisfactory reasons shown why this work would prove a good investment for the State and of great advantage to the improved canals, which must certainly require more water than formerly. The former proposed site at Mount Morris has been abandoned for the more favorable site at Portage, where he estimates that 15,000,000,000 cubic feet of water could be stored for $2,000,000.

The Hudson Watershed.

The surveys of the Upper Hudson River watershed have been in progress during the past two years, and some startling facts concerning the possibilities for the cheap storage of enormous quantities of water have been developed. The State Engineer will ask the Legislature to make a further appropriation for completing this work, with special provisions for ascertaining possibilities of supplying New York and Brooklyn, as well as other Hudson River cities, with water from these sources. As Brooklyn has practically exhausted the available water supply from Long Island, and as New York City must soon go outside the Croton Valley for a further supply, this subject is of great importance, and the State Engineer believes that it should be followed up until all the information obtainable is at hand.

The possibilities of revenue to the State and great advantage to the cities that may be supplied with this water are believed to be of great promise, and the State Engineer sees no reason why New York State should not follow the example of Massachusetts, which now supplies Boston and its suburbs with water to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

Mr. Adams adheres to his well-known opinions regarding the prompt purchase of lands for the Adirondack Park, and indicates how and why the purchase of such lands would benefit and protect the interests of the canals, which must depend on the Adirondacks for a large portion of their water supply.

The report will form quite a voluminous document, as the work accomplished by the department during the past year has been unusually large and the subjects under discussion are of more than the usual importance. Some of the subjects will be handsomely illustrated, and aside from the record of the actual work during the year by the several branches of the department, it will contain a great deal of information and timely advice on many subjects which the press and the public are now discussing.

HEARINGS ON PARSCHALL BILL.

House and Senate Committees to Consider It Tuesday.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Parschall bill, permitting canal companies engaged in inter-State commerce to have a capital of over $50,000, and limiting the same to $4,000,000, will have hearings Tuesday before the Senate and Assembly Canal Committees at 2 and 3 P. M., respectively.

Notification has been received that there will be in attendance delegations from the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, and also members of the Canal Boatmen's Association, in opposition to the bill, while arguments in its favor are expected from George Clinton, the grandson of the great originator of the canal; Capt. Beadle, one of the largest boat owners; Capt. Dupay, the well-known canal veteran; Edward M. Clarkson, author of the Canal Enlargement bill; Alexander R. Smith, the late Secretary of the Executive Canal Committee, New York; George P. Raymond of Buffalo, and Erastus Wiman.

From statistics forwarded to the committee by Mr. Wiman, it appears that canal traffic has declined from 6,500,000 tons, in 1880, to 3,500,000 tons, in 1895, and it is argued that the same ratio of decrease in the next fifteen years will utterly annihilate the traffic on this all-water route, and place the entire freight and food movement in the hands of the combined railways. It is also shown that the freightage collected on the entire business in 1895 amounted to less than $2,500,000, which did not yield a profit of more than $350,000. Yet the State spent in 1895 for canal maintenance $754,000 to enable canal men to earn less than half that sum.

QUIET SUNDAY AT CANTON.

McKinley Goes to Church Accompanied by Mr. Wilson of Brooklyn.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 7.—Major McKinley attended church this morning. He was accompanied by Representative Wilson of Brooklyn and Assistant Secretary Pruden of the White House. The preacher was the Rev. William McAfee of Columbus, who was Major McKinley's pastor when he was Governor of Ohio. Representative Wilson left for the East at 2 o'clock. He had nothing to say about his interview with Major McKinley.

S. A. Perkins, Assistant Secretary of the National Republican Club, who is in charge of the permanent headquarters in Washington, arrived in Canton to-night. He came by way of Cleveland, where he had a long interview with Mr. Hanna about the work and plans of the committee.

"The sentiment in favor of the appointment of Mr. Hanna to the Senate of the United States," said Mr. Perkins, "is very strong in Washington, and seems to be National in scope, for it is expressed and echoed daily by Republicans from all parts of the country. The Republicans who come here think Mr. Hanna's services to the country and the party, which were freely given without thought of reward, are deserving of the substantial recognition, and that the people of Ohio could hardly do less than to send him to the Senate."

Mr. Hanna's friends in Cleveland are open in the assertion that he will not accept a Cabinet portfolio.

Prominent men who have visited Major McKinley recently say he does not expect to make many appointments to the diplomatic and Consular service till the extra session is well under way. His idea is that the business of the country ought to be attended to before the work of apportioning the patronage is taken up. He thinks his first duty is to do all that he can to hasten the return of prosperity. It is understood the reorganization of the Consular Service will not be seriously commenced before the 1st of June.

NEW YORK'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Congressman Odell Frowns on Chances of Mr. Choate.

The boom which was launched Saturday for Joseph H. Choate as the New York representative in the McKinley Cabinet does not appear to cause the representatives of the State organization very much uneasiness. Senator Pavey and others who are engineering the boom, profess to believe that the State organization will eventually agree on Mr. Choate for Attorney General. It is announced that a delegation will visit Canton during the week, to urge the appointment of Mr. Choate.

Congressman Odell of the Republican Executive Committee, who has been in charge of the affairs of the State Committee during the illness of Chairman Hackett, was asked last night what he thought of the likelihood of the organization combining with the anti-Platt men on Mr. Choate.

"The organization will do nothing of the kind," said the Congressman. "Major McKinley is too good a politician and knows too much about the situation in New York to appoint Mr. Choate, particularly after the little January episode at Albany. The organization will continue to urge the appointment of Stewart L. Woodford as the New York representative in the Cabinet. He is a good man, and would do credit to any position to which he may be appointed.

"I do not think anything will be done in the matter of distributing ambassadorships and other Federal appointments until considerably later, probably not until after the special session of Congress."

To Make a Portrait of Gage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Peixotto, the portrait painter, arrived to-day from Canton, where he had been painting a picture of President-elect McKinley. While in Chicago' Mr. Peixotto will paint a picture of Lyman J. Gage. He received an order from him a few weeks ago.

DR. O'REILLY'S TRIP ABROAD

Was Summoned to Take Charge of His Wife, Who Is a Victim of Dementia.

HER MOVEMENTS A SURPRISE.

She Was Supposed to be at Annapolis Visiting Her Son—Details of the Case—Dr. O'Reilly's Future Position.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Cleveland's personal physician, Dr. R. M. O'Reilly of the regular army, sailed for Europe last week in response to a sudden cablegram. The dispatch was received on Wednesday morning of last week, and by nightfall Dr. O'Reilly had been given not only three months' leave of absence, but permission to go beyond the seas. He went to New York immediately and took the first steamer for Europe.

This is a chapter in a sad story. Three weeks ago Mrs. O'Reilly left the doctor for the purpose of going to Annapolis to visit their son, who is a cadet there. She went to the Naval Academy, as originally intended, but for some time afterward no letters were received from her. As she was liable to lapses of memory, this accasioned no anxiety. The first known of Mrs. O'Reilly's whereabouts was the cable dispatch of Wednesday, which was sent by Miss Bessie Hudson, sister of the late Col. Hudson of the army, who, in company with her neice, Mrs. Morgan, had left Washington to make her home at the latter's residence, near Versailles.

After the steamer was well under way, Miss Hudson and Mrs. Morgan discovered that Mrs. O'Reilly was aboard and that she had come apparently with the intention of joining them in their European home. Immediately upon the arrival of the steamer on the other side of the water Dr. O'Reilly was notified of the strange occurrence, and he secured the necessary leave of absence and permit to go abroad so that he might bring his wife home, it having been stated in the cable that she was suffering from violent dementia, so that the constant attendance of a nurse was necessary.

Mrs. O'Reilly was well known in fashionable society here, and was foremost in entertainments in the leading official houses until ill health compelled her retirement and finally necessitated a dangerous operation, which was conducted by Surgeon General Tryon with several consulting physicians. To alleviate the terrible pain strong sedatives were administered, and it is believed that to their use is to be attributed this unfortunate domestic trouble.

Last Summer a number of prominent society people, among whom were Gen. and Mrs. McKeever, Mrs. Phil Sheridan, ex-Surgeon and Mrs. Moore, Major and Mrs. Bates, and others, received bills from several leading stores here in Washington for goods which had not been ordered. These bills were for personal apparel of the daintiest description, and had been contracted by a woman who announced herself as a member of some one of the families. She secured the gowns and other wearing apparel, and after having them properly altered, called for the packages in her carriage, and thus avoided the possibility of having any controversy over the address. Investigation developed the fact that Mrs. O'Reilly had been the purchaser. Her unfortunate condition was well known, and the matter was hushed up, the doctor promptly settling every account as it was presented to him.

Soon after that Mrs. O'Reilly left the city for the Summer. Since then it has been supposed that she was recovering gradually, but her sudden discovery aboard an Atlantic liner and the violence apparent on her arrival in Europe have made it evident that constant treatment will be necessary to restore her to health. Some attempt has been made to weave from these circumstances a story similar to that of the Castles in England, but the facts are well known in regard to Mrs. O'Reilly's condition, and nothing but the deepest sympathy is felt.

The President had intended to give Dr. O'Reilly a good berth at Detroit, and it is understood that at the conclusion of his leave of absence his case will be presented to President McKinley by Mr. Cleveland as a personal matter affecting the immediate household of the retiring Executive.

DR. PERRINE'S GOOD LUCK.

Mrs. Cleveland's Stepfather Gets a Fortune in Florida Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland's stepfather, Dr. Perrine of Buffalo, is in great luck. His good fortune has come about through the aid of Secretary of the Interior Francis, Land Commissioner Lamoreaux, and Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department J. H. Lionberger.

Secretary Francis has ordered Land Commissioner Lamoreaux to issue a patent to the Perrine heirs, of whom Dr. Perrine is one, for 23,000 acres of valuable lands in Southern Florida. In 1838 Dr. Perrine of New York, a botanist of some National repute, conceived the idea that the more or less arid lands in Southern Florida might be utilized in growing sisal hemp. He was given a grant by Congress of 23,000 acres on condition that he should populate the township by immigration. Before he could carry out his scheme he was killed by the Seminoles, his wife and children were compelled to flee to the swamps to escape death, and his house was burned.

In 1852, after the Seminoles had been brought into subjection, the heirs applied for a patent of the lands. Since then the case has been before each Secretary of the Interior.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Charles Richardson (colored) was shot last night by Edward Brackson, and it is feared he will die of his wound.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 7.—J. T. Speer, Jr., a young white man, was shot and instantly killed last night by Mr. E. R. Anthony. Speer was trying to steal chickens.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—Leland Miller, one of the leading retail druggists of this city, failed yesterday. A Deputy Sheriff placed executions upon the place for $14,000, which is only a part of the indebtedness.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7.—John Nicholas Brown has given to the Providence Public Library Association, for the erection of a library building in this city, the sum of $200,000. The announcement of this gift was cabled by Mr. Brown from Europe.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 7.—The rain of the last two days has caused a rapid rise in the rivers. The docks at Brownsville, on the Monongahela River, were washed away yesterday by floating ice, causing a loss of $3,000. The pleasure steamer Josephine was sunk at Glenwood.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 7.—John Borg, sixty years old, died at 11 o'clock to-night in the Elizabeth General Hospital from lockjaw. He was found badly frozen and unconscious last Sunday morning sitting under a tree on North Avenue. His legs, feet, and hands were badly frozen, and, as a result, blood-poisoning set in to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

—12:35 A. M.—8 Broadway; the Exchange Broadway Bath Company, Limited; damage, $1,000.

—2:35 A. M.—546 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street; Michael Condon; damage, $75.

—4:20 A. M.—620 Broadway; Schloss Brothers; damage, $20,000.

—7:40 A. M.—246 Bowery; Isidore Kambitz; damage trifling.

—8:45 A. M.—241 East Ninety-third Street; Louis Bergen; damage, $10.

—5:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Carter Avenue; G. Jones; damage, $5.

—8:35 P. M.—169 West Sixty-sixth Street; Joseph H. Wass; damage, $75.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Serviceable Designs.

CHIFFONNIERS $6.50

AT THE HOTELS.

—R. Hall McCormick of Chicago is at the Buckingham.

—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Catskill, N. Y., is at the Manhattan.

—Congressman John C. Kyle of Mississippi is at the Marlborough.

—Sir Alfred Moloney, Governor of British Honduras, is at the Windsor.

—Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Col. Manuel M. Aguilar and Col. Luis Garcia Leon of Paris are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Henry R. Wolcott of Colorado and Col. M. I. Ludington, United States Army, are at the Gilsey.

—Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany, William H. Crane, Robert Taber, and Julia Marlowe are at the Imperial.

—W. H. Seward of Chicago, Arthur Sidwell of Boston, and William H. Hyde of New Haven are at the Everett.

—C. S. Van Wagoner of Cleveland, A. S. Munn of Rochester, and Edward F. Root of Providence are at the Normandie.

—J. M. Stevenson of Rochester, Charles H. Goodwin and G. A. Stetson of Boston, and A. L. Aldred of Utica are at the Park Avenue.

—Horatio N. Slater of Boston, Thomas Pitts and James A. Remick of Detroit, and W. M. Ruth of Milwaukee are at the Albemarle.

—R. D. Britton of Hartford, D. A. Miller of Albany, R. W. Jaffray of Chicago, and H. D. Weed of Syracuse are at the Grand Union.

—Walter T. Kirk of Chicago, Herman E. Blair of Cincinnati, Robert Thomson of Rochester, and E. S. Lincoln and Nelson H. Merwin of Boston are at the Holland.

—Charles A. Young of St. Louis, Charles O. Hall of Cincinnati, J. P. Webber and Francis R. Hart of Boston, and W. R. Farquhar of Chicago are at the Waldorf.

—Murat Halstead, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Nicholson, West Virginia; E. L. R. Thomson, New Haven, Conn., and Benjamin Rowland, Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions, 2 Walker Street; Motel Manhattan.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; A. W. Mudge, dress goods; W. S. Mudge, notions, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Church, The A. M. Company, Troy, N. Y.; L. H. Killeny, dress goods and silks; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Cohen, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Cohen, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Cohen, E. & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. Cohen, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; H. Jones, domestics and white goods; F. Hedycock, dry goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Peck, dress goods and silks, 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces, embroideries, and kid gloves, 431 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Ederheimer, woolens; S. Bachman, trimmings, 21 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; C. Sherman, cloaks and suits; E. Munzer, dry goods, &c.; R. McGarry, represents; Stuart House.

—"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, toys, fancy goods, and stationery; Holland House.

—Fahrnbacher, J., & Sons, Baton Rouge, La.; J. Fahrnbacher, carpets; Miss D. Fahrnbacher, upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Farwell, Jr., Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Patterson, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Potter, woolens and flannels, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. J. Brand, linens; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; H. W. Merritt, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. L. Aldred, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Guggenheimer, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

—Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, represents, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Healy, R., Worcester, Mass., dry goods, notions, &c.; J. J. Howard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

—Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Jones & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; W. L. Young, dry goods; G. L. Cook, notions; Hotel Manhattan.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, boys' clothing, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. S. Kaufmann, dry goods, 746 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. D. Kohn, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Loeb, L., & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Loeb, woolens; Hotel Albert.

—Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, furnishing goods, 53 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

—Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; I. Kemper, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

—Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Mayer, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Manhattan.

—McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, notions; Hotel Albert.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Neal, cloths and carpets, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullogh, buttons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Rich, M., & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.; D. Rich, furnishing goods, 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Rosenfield, Kropff & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. S. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

—Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

—Seasongood, Menderson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; P. L. Menderson, tailor's trimmings; Hotel Manhattan.

—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Kilbourn, art goods; H. O. Gehm, represents; Hoffman House.

—Smith, Murray & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; T. Story, dry goods, notions, &c., 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, laces and ribbons; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery and underwear; a Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Stevens, silks; J. A. Stevens, silks; Stuart House.

—Stern, Lauer, Shol & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. T. Stern, woolens, 21 White Street; Hoffman House.

—Stix, Krouse & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stix, woolens; 21 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics and linens; 515 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

—Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

—The Stitt & Schmidt Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

—The Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mon.; F. P. Bacon, dress goods and silks, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. E. Birs, dress goods and silks, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Sonneborn, H. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Sonneborn, woolens; S. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Stevens & Co., Washington, D. C.; L. G. Warfield, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

—Bray & Landrum, Louisville, Ky.; T. J. Landrum, jean clothing; Hoffman House.

—Stricker, J., Cincinnati, Ohio; woolens; 21 White Street; Hoffman House.

—Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; R. B. Collins, cloaks and suits, 359 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; E. D. Eastman, domestics; Miss Gales, laces and trimmings; Miss Blossoms, gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.
Sun rises. 7:01	Sun sets. 5:26	Moon sets. ...

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:38	Gov. Is'd	12:07	H. Gate	1:56
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	...	Gov. Is'd	12:00	H. Gate	1:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Nomadic, Liverpool.	....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	....	....
El Sol, New Orleans.	....	3:00 P. M.
Georgian, London	....	....
Kensington, Antw'p.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galves'n.	....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, So'mpton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

H. H. Meyer, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 8.

Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 3.
Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Jan. 19.
Columbia, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
Creole, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
Jane Kelsall, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Newstead, Shields, Jan. 20.
Oregon, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Orpington, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Jan. 19.
Tockwith, Shields, Jan. 21
Venezuela, La Guayra, Feb. 2.
Yucatan, Havana, Feb. 4.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Jan. 3.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 29.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 25.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Feb. 6.
Westernland, Antwerp, Jan. 30.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

Havel, Bremen, Feb. 2.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Feb. 7.
Laleham, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Leona, Galveston, Feb. 3.
Manitoba, London, Jan. 29.
Palatia, Hamburg, Jan. 29.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

El Mar, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Lorenzo, Hull, Jan. 27.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Jan. 31.
Valencia, Colon, Feb. 4.
Ville de Bordeaux, Cape Haitien, Feb. 6.
Zaandam, Amsterdam, Jan. 28.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

American, London, Jan. 29.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Oevenum, Lisbon, Jan. 25.
Prins Mauritz, Port au Prince, Feb. 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 6.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

Alamo, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Boston City, Swansea, Jan. 30.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 31.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 29.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Feb. 5.

Arrived—Feb. 7.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Bourge, Marseilles Jan. 13 and Naples 18th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, Santos Jan. 7, Rio de Janeiro 11th, Bahia 16th, and St. Lucia 27th, with mdse. to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Glengyle, (Br.,) McGillervery, Yokohama Nov. 14, Kobe 19th, Shanghai Dec. 6, Foo Chow 11th, Hong Kong 18th, Singapore 26th, Port Said Jan. 15, and Algiers 21st, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Manzanilla Jan. 23, Cienfuegos 28th, St. Jago 30th, and Nassau Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Strathdon, (Br.,) Johnston, Progreso Jan. 25, with hemp in transit for Boston; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS La Normande, (Fr.,) Deloncle, Havre Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Pouyer Quertier, (Fr.,) Verlynde, Halifax Feb. 2, to the French Cable Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Pawnee, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Jan. 30 and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Anchored off Sandy Hook Lightship at 8:25 P. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Jan. 28 and Moville 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Anchored off Sandy Hook Lightship at 9:40 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 7, 9:30 P. M., west, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Croatan, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS Fulda, (Ger.,) for Genoa.
SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS St. Enoch, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Lampasas, for Galveston.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Lucigen, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Mathilda, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Arkadia, (Br.,) for Puerto Rico, &c.
SS Yumuri, for Havana.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Ger., Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, New York for Antwerp, arr. at Gravesend to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New York for Newcastle, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Pierce, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown to-day.

Seventy-first Regiment Meeting.

Col. Francis V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment has called a special meeting of the several companies of his command for to-morrow night, at the armory, to decide as to taking part in the inaugural parade at Washington on March 4 next. To help defray the expenses of the trip, friends of the regiment have raised $4,000, and this will reduce the assessment on all members who desire to go to $8 each.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Normandie, were Col. M. M. Aguilar, the Count L. Beaupré, Col. L. G. Leon, F. Ping, Paul Vapereau, and James S. Thorndike.

Fifteen Excise Arrests.

There were fifteen excise arrests made yesterday, against thirteen last Sunday.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y

PROF. BRIGGS'S FAREWELL

He Preached a Powerful Sermon at Manhattan Congregational Church on Christ's Sacrifice.

A REVOLUTION PREDICTED.

Christians Reminded that They Must Be Prepared to Combat Socialistic Movement—Sacrifices Are Demanded in These Days.

Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, preached yesterday morning in the Manhattan Congregational Church, corner of Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard. It was a farewell sermon, as the doctor has had no rest since his famous trial for heresy, and sails on Saturday for Europe, on a vacation until January, 1898. The church was crowded.

Dr. Briggs chose for his text the First Epistle of St. John iii., 16: "Hereby perceive we the love of God because He laid down His life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren." In his sermon he said.

"History contains many heroes and heroines who have shed their blood for others or in defense of a sacred cause, as witness Damon, Esther, Arnold Winkelried, the fireman who rushes into the flames to save human life, the Captain who clings to his sinking ship while the passengers are removed in safety, the engineer who stays at his post in the very jaws of death, the physician who fights pestilence and dies a martyr—all these, thank God, show there is in human nature a spark of the Godlike. Whoever faces death in a spirit of sacrifice and dies in the conflict, be he pagan or Christian, has conquered death and been redeemed. Christ was such a hero.

"Why was it necessary that Jesus should die? we often hear asked. He was no robber, no brigand, no disturber of the peace. He fell a necessary victim to the power of the Jewish factions He opposed and whose hypocrisy he exposed. Christ tore down the fabric of priestly craft, of dead and lifeless ceremonials, not only in His life, in His parables, in the beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount, but in His glorious death. He died that sin and pretense, clad in priestly robes, should no longer dominate the world, but the martyr's stripes and sacrifice should be the ideal of triumphant life.

"No wonder they hated Him. Any man of to-day in New York or London who should uncover the darkness and evil in society as fully as Christ did would just as certainly pay the penalty with his life.

"How can we lay down our lives for the brethren to-day? We are now passing through an age that will demand more sacrifice than ever before since the days of the early martyrs. Science is calling for men who will risk property, strength, and even life in its cause. Medicine is calling for men who will battle with deadly microbes to obtain secrets of inestimable benefits to mankind. Society is demanding leaders to overthrow trusts, to crush the cormorants of commerce, to lift unjust burdens from the people's backs.

"The Christian must be up and at it in one or another of these great conflicts. He must buckle on his armor, and, by a life of warfare and consecration, redeem us from a Socialistic revolution with which we are threatened. We are on the eve of a reformation, an economic and social reformation, which will throw that of the sixteenth century in the shade, and the Church is calling loudly for men and women who will fight, and die, if need be, in the vanguard of this mighty army of love, battling against evil, greed, and sin wherever found, or however deeply intrenched and arrogant in power.

"It is no longer enough for a Christian man to say he believes in Christ. He must act as Christ acted. Faith without works is dead."

HUMAN LIFE AND SUICIDE.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman Preaches on Their Relations.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman preached in the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning on "The Sacredness of Human Life and Its Relation to Suicide."

"Primitive man," said the preacher, "did not consider himself more than a superior animal," and then he showed how through evolution and the higher education we now see that human life is sacred. It was always the false conception of life which led to suicide. Poverty, disappointed ambition, dishonor, or whatever the cause, was placed by those who committed suicide, above life itself. "There is nothing heroic in suicide," said Dr. Silverman. "It is the act of cowardice and weakness. If we live for no other cause we have a right to live for our country, which demands that we do something for her who done so much for us.

"From the standpoint of religion life is what we think it is. If life is viewed by us as a farce, it surely will be one. But if you reverse your belief—and it is all a matter of belief—if your life is sacred and divine, if you live not for to-day but for to-morrow, and not for to-morrow but for the future, then the divine and sacred life, and the ultimate triumph must come."

HIS VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Savage Believes Christ Would To-day Be at Home Among Unitarians.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage in his sermon at the Unitarian Church of the Messiah yesterday talked on the subject, "What Is Christianity?" He said, among other things:

"If we studied carefully the life and words of Jesus as recorded in the Gospels, we shall become convinced that he held himself no single one of the doctrines which have come to be regarded as essentially Christian in the ages since his day. He lays his emphasis neither on belief nor on ceremony.

"In his clearest words there is no fall of man; there is no atonement. The one and only condition on which he insists as essential to admission to His kingdom of heaven is the loving spirit, and the unselfish service of one's fellow-men. While, then, the Pope casts out the Greek Church, and the Greek Church casts out the Romish, and they cast out all Protestants, and the Protestants in turn cast them out, they are all ready to say that we Unitarians are not Christians.

"But I believe that if Jesus should visit New York to-day, judged by the words he spoke when on earth, he would find himself more at home among us than in any other of the Churches of the modern world."

CHRIST AS A RISEN SAVIOUR.

Dr. Harsha Talks on Gospel Preaching in the Twentieth Century.

In his series of sermons on "The Twentieth Century" the Rev. Dr. W. J. Harsha, at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, last night, told of the Gospel as it will be preached.

"Scholars like Prof. Paul Haupt," he said, "are preparing for us a new translation of the sacred Scriptures. Evangelists like Mr. Moody are throwing themselves into the attempt to reach the masses of the great cities. Evangelistic pastors like F. B. Meyer and A. C. Dixon are coming to us with Scriptural addresses upon the need and the means of deepening the religious life of Christians. Taking these prominent features of the religious activities with the quiet and unheralded faithfulness of the pastors and teachers all over the land we may be able to outline the special characteristics of the Gospel that will be preached during the twentieth century, upon which we are about to enter.

"We shall hear more of Christ as a risen Saviour, a reigning High Priest, a coming Lord than of His brief sojourn upon the earth. The Holy Spirit will be honored at present in His own dispensation, sanctifying the Church, and giving present victory to the believer. We shall see great changes in the churches in the direction, particularly; of less ceremony and more charity; less extravagance in architecture, and more activity in service, less exclusion on the part of the rich and more inclusion of young men. We shall see the abounding charity of the New Testament wisely applied, not in a community of goods, not in indiscriminate giving of money, not in mutual recriminations between the preachers and the classes and masses, but in a real attempt on the part of the rich to help the poor by providing them work, and offering a systematic, sympathetic uplift. We shall see a better type of morality practiced by Christian people. The emphasis will be transferred from dogma to the foundation of moral life as Christ designed it to be."

Jonah and the Whale.

The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, chose as his sermon yesterday the story of "Jonah Preaching to Nineveh." In the course of his talk he evidently referred to the utterances of Dr. Lyman Abbott, without mentioning the name. He said, in relation to the story of the whale: "The minute and particular details given in the parts of the Book of Jonah show beyond doubt a literal history and are utterly irreconcilable with the statement that it was meant to be a mere piece of fiction or legend teaching a moral lesson. Jonah was cast forth by the fish with the indelible impression of the word of the Lord, 'Go to Nineveh and preach the preachings that I bid.' He had been taught by his experience in the fish, and he exhibited the subdued temper of a different person when he received his second call."

Special Salvation Army Services.

Commissioner Eva Booth, in charge of the Canadian Division of the Salvation Army, daughter of Gen. William Booth, and sister of Ballington Booth, came to New York from Toronto, the Canadian headquarters, and conducted special services yesterday in the auditorium of the New York headquarters at 122 West Fourteenth Street. Largely attended Salvation meetings were held at 7 and 11 o'clock in the morning, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8 o'clock in the evening. Commissioner Booth was assisted by Col. Higgins, Chief Secretary of the United States; Lieut. Col. George French of the New York Central Division; Lieut. Col. Sully of the State Department at Buffalo, and the National staff brass band. In the morning nearly 500 of the poor and unfortunate were fed by the army workers at the headquarters' building.

Dr. Parkhurst on Political Sacrifices.

The sermon of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday was directed to a consideration of sacrifices and salvation, and when it touched on municipal affairs, he said men were more willing to make a dying sacrifice than a live one. "If patriotic blood," he said, "were as willing to flow now as it was in 1862, this city would be better. During a municipal campaign men are ready to make sacrifices for the election, but when the Mayor is elected good men are not willing to accept offices and become living sacrifices."

The Hudson Palisades.

A correspondent of The Englewood (N. J.) Press makes an earnest appeal to the people of New Jersey to renew their efforts to prevent the further permanent defacement by quarrymen of the large portion of the Palisades of the Hudson within their State's boundaries. The Palisades ridge, he reminds them, is the only conspicuous feature of natural scenery within the borders of the State, and it is justly considered the world over one of the most remarkable formations on this continent. Eleven miles of it are in New Jersey, and about two and a half miles in the State of New York. The writer regards the measure introduced in Congress and providing for a military park, which would be of an average width of only 900 feet, as inadequate and ill-advised, while the adaptation of the top of the Palisades to the requirements of the bill, he believes, would be more destructive of their picturesque character than the quarrying operations at the base, which, under a military cloak, this measure was expected or intended to prevent. The writer criticises the action of the New York commission somewhat severely, which, he intimates, while protesting that the whole distance of the Palisades should be protected and preserved from mutilation, "showed special consideration for the interests of citizens of New York State, and accommodatingly moved the northern boundary down nearly a mile further south at the request of residents who quite naturally objected to be included in the prescribed military scheme." The writer says, in conclusion: "Will Gov. Griggs now please look into this matter and relieve the State from its unbecoming position as a suppliant at the National Treasury, fundamentally and morally wrong in its attitude, and prepare the way for New Jersey to show that it is not only willing, but competent, to devise the ways and means to protect its own interests and preserve its own natural scenery?"

ROMANCE OF WILLING TOWNSHIP

The Trysting Oak That Proved the Burial Place of Two Lovers.

BELMONT, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The finding last week in the woods of Willing Township, in Allegany County, of the blanched bones of two human skeletons furnishes the closing chapter of a county mystery dating back many years.

In 1848 there came from Oswego County into the backwoods of Allegany County two families named Marsh and Fenton. They had purchased adjoining tracts of timber land, cleared away the forests, and made homes for themselves.

Each family had one child, the Marshes a boy, Herman, seven years of age, and the Fentons a daughter, Laura, five years of age. These children became fast friends and spent most of their time together. In the Summer they explored the surrounding woods and caught fish from the Genesee River, which flowed near by, and in the Winter read story books together and amused themselves with such indoor sports as their surroundings afforded.

There was one fixture on the premises which the children claimed as their absolute property. This was a large, hollow oak tree, five or six feet in diameter. A slit about four feet long and a foot wide had been cut in the side of it by hunters in an attempt to capture a family of hedgehogs that had made it their lodging place. The hollow space inside the tree the children used as a repository for such treasures as children usually accumulate, and when a storm came up, they often took refuge there.

At the breaking out of the civil war Herman Marsh, then a manly youth of twenty, went to the front and left behind him his long-time companion as his affianced bride.

After a year in the service he was taken ill and was brought home on a furlough. With the careful nursing of his mother and the companionship of Laura he recovered in a few weeks, and was ready to go back to his regiment.

On a bright Sunday afternoon in Summer, the day before the one set for his return, Herman and Laura started for a stroll in the near-by wood. Much of the forest had been cut away, and the land converted into productive fields. But the old oak, about which so many happy hours of childhood had been passed, still stood in the centre of several acres of timber land. While at this old trysting place a storm suddenly burst above and about them. It was the tornado of 1882, of which old settlers still discourse when in a reminiscent mood. It lasted but a few moments, but when it was ended it had cut a wide path through the district. Not a building was left standing on the premises of either Marsh or Fenton, and the old oak lay prostrate on the ground, nearly covered with the trunks and branches of smaller trees which had fallen upon it or lodged against it as they were torn from the ground.

The members of the Marsh and Fenton families were all more or less injured, but finally all appeared excepting Herman and Laura. Search was at once begun for them, but when night came on and they could not be found, it was concluded that they must have gone to a neighbor's, who lived over the hill about a mile and a half from their farms. But the next day the missing ones were nowhere to be found. Many weeks of diligent search and inquiry failed to discover any trace of them, and it was hinted by some that they had taken this opportunity to leave the country, the reason assigned for their going being that Herman had tired of the service and wished to be freed from it.

The Marshes and Fentons, brokenhearted by the loss of their homes and the disappearance of their children, moved from the neighborhood, leaving the fields that had cost them the toil of the best of their lives to grow up to briers and bushes. Gradually the interest felt in the neighborhood for the afflicted families died out; the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Herman and Laura came to be talked about less and less, until at last people had forgotten it entirely.

But the story with all its details was revived one day last week when the present owner of the "Marsh and Fenton lots," as they are called, who was piling and burning the rotten trunks of the trees that were in the path of the tornado, found under the end of the decayed trunk of what had been a huge oak tree some bones, which proved to be those of two human skeletons. When this discovery became known, the story of young Marsh and his sweetheart was recalled. It was all plain now. When the storm came up that day they were walking near where the old oak stood, and, as they had often done when children, they probably sought the hollow space in the tree for protection against the rain, and there met their death.

Ordained to the Ministry.

At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Mott Haven, yesterday morning, the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri, acting for Bishop Potter, ordained to the deaconate Richard W. E. Merington, B. A., and William L. Evans, M. A., both of this city. Mr. Merington is a teacher in the public schools here, and has done much work among the poor. Mr. Evans has for some time been a lay reader in St. Mary's Church.

MR. MOODY'S IDEAS OF TRUST

The Sermon of the Evening Was on the Parable of the Prodigal Son.

WHAT CONSTITUTES BELIEF.

Attendance in the Afternoon of Men Not so Large as Usual—Conditions of the Collection for Prison Literature—Mr. Sankey Was Absent.

At the Moody meeting in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon there was an apparent falling off in the male attendance, and this was especially noticeable in the box seats.

In the absence of Ira D. Sankey, the singing was under the direction of Prof. D. B. Towner of Northfield, Mass., who brought with him the Mount Hermon Quartet from Northfield. "Thy God Reigneth" and "Come on the Wings of the Morning" were sung, after which Hymn No. 87 was rendered as a solo by Mr. Towner. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Morse of Calvary Baptist Church.

Mr. Moody called special attention to the meetings to be held during this week by the Rev. Dr. Meyer of London, who will speak every day except Saturday on "The Deepening of Spiritual Life," in Carnegie Hall. To-day's meetings are to be at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. "Nothing," said the evangelist, "has ever stirred Boston like Dr. Meyer's lectures. They wanted him to speak on Saturday night there, and he speaks at four meetings to-day. Those of you who can should try to be at the entire series of lectures, but if there is a man here who has got a bad temper, and doesn't want to get rid of it, he had better not come around."

Mr. Moody then asked the ushers to take up the offering, and he said that only half of the $1,000 which he was trying to raise for books for the convicts had been obtained up to the present time. While the baskets were being passed around the Mount Hermon Quartet sang "Rock of Ages."

Who Not to Trust.

Just before beginning the sermon, the evangelist read several passages from the twelfth chapter of Isaiah, in which he placed emphasis on the words "Behold God is my salvation. I will trust and not be afraid."

"There is but one word in my text, and that is 'trust,'" he said. He then dealt with the subject under various headings, the first of which was, "Who Not to Trust." "A great many people stumble over the word 'belief,' and say that, while they never had a doubt about Jesus Christ being the Son of God, that yet they are not saved," said the preacher. "In the old it is trust and in the new it is belief. It takes longer to give up our false ideas and false hopes and false refuges than it does to lay hold of a true hope and a true refuge. No man can trust in his own heart. I know more of the heart of God to-day than I do of my own. Trust to nothing human.

"Trust to wealth, and it will take wings and fly away from you, or you will die and leave it. If you trust to fame and reputation, some tongue of slander may blast them. If you trust in health, sickness may come; if you trust in life, death may come. We want to put our trust in something higher than this world, higher than this life.

"The next point is, Who to trust. The only being we can trust is the God of the Bible. He never has, never will, and never can betray a trust. I challenge any man to lay his finger on one place in history in 6,000 years where God has ever been untrue to His word, and where He has ever betrayed a trust that man has put in Him. If you get acquainted with God you cannot help but trust Him."

Mr. Moody referred to the statement that it was unreasonable to trust in an unseen God. "Supposing a man said forty years ago that he would give me $1,000 the 1st of each January, and he had kept his word for thirty-nine years, wouldn't I have pretty good reason to believe I would get the $1,000 on the next 1st of January?" he asked. Then he added: "We have tried the Word of God and found it true. There is our confidence. There's where we get hope and peace. Some people will trust when they see everything coming out all right, but they will not trust when they cannot see."

Mr. Moody said that when a physician was called to a patient and medicine given the latter which those who administered it knew nothing about, that was trusting without seeing. It was also trusting in the same way when we gave a case to a lawyer or put money in a bank. "It is the most reasonable thing in the world," he said, "and we are doing it constantly.

When and How to Trust.

"One time a woman was out driving. The horse ran away, and the harness broke. She said she was trusting in the Lord, but when the harness broke it was all up. It was not in the Lord but in the harness she was trusting.

"When ought we to trust? The Scriptures tell us to trust at all times—in sickness, in sorrow, in prosperity, at all times. In this vast assemblage it is not unreasonable to suppose that some one is now spending his last Sabbath on earth. When are you to trust in God? This very hour and minute.

"How are we to trust?" Mr. Moody answered this by saying God should be trusted with all our hearts. He told of the whole-hearted trust which Alexander the Great had in his physician who was charged by an enemy with intending to poison the monarch. Alexander took a draught from the physician one morning, and at the same time he handed the physician the warning he had received. Before the reading was finished he had taken the medicine. The physician looked surprised, but the Emperor had shown that he had a whole-hearted confidence in him.

"People seem to think that they have to read every book that is written against God and Christianity," said Mr. Moody. "Suppose a man writes a scurrilous letter against my wife, do you think I would read it? I have known her for forty years to be as true as God could make her. And for forty years I have known God to be worthy of all my trust."

The preacher went on to say that those who did not trust God were those who did not know God. He said it was through the Bible that a knowledge of God could be obtained. Then no one could help trusting God. The prophet Daniel had said: "If you know God He will enable you to perform exploits."

The sermon ended with some remarks on the fruits of trusting. "There is no fiction in God's word. He will keep in peace those who keep their minds upon Him." Mr. Moody urged them to get above their troubles and sorrows. They must not expect the crown without getting some of the cross also.

In response to the evangelist's desire to pray for any one who was burdened, quite a number of persons arose in different parts of the hall and mentioned what they desired prayed for. One mentioned "my dear husband," another "my son-in-law," and others wanted brothers and fathers to be turned to God through the influence of prayer.

Benediction was pronounced after the preacher had concluded an earnest prayer that the burdens might be removed from all who had stood up and requested their friends to be prayed for.

The Evening Meeting.

At the evening meeting there was a better attendance of men than in the afternoon. "Immanuel, Prince of Peace," was sung as a solo by Mr. Towner.

Mr. Moody preached on "The Prodigal." The sermon was delivered in the most effective style of the preacher. He drew several lessons from the parable of the Prodigal's absence and return home as recorded in the Scripture by St. Luke. "I pity the rich man's son," he said, "whose father does all the thinking and all the work. It is a good thing to let a man earn his own portion. It is a good thing for a man to come to want."

Mr. Moody said some people might be displeased at him for saying it, but he thought it was a great mistake for Christian people to help tramps. "As long as you give to them you will never make anything of them," he said, "and an able-bodied man in this country will always get what he wants as long as he is willing to work. Men when in want often turn from their old haunts and ways and come to God.

"The Prodigal would not beg and he would not steal. There is always a chance for a man who won't do either."

Mr. Moody said it was the knowledge of his father's love for him that brought the Prodigal back. He added: "It is not your sins that keep you from Christ; it is your will. Sin, wretchedness, woe, and misery await every man that stays away from God. I would like to know if the prodigals of New York have not got tired and sick of the devil's ways. Come home; God wants you. Go out of Egypt to-night."

The service ended with the singing of "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice" by the entire congregation.

A PENITENTIAL SERVICE.

Processional Litany Performed Because of the Debt of the Church of the Redeemer.

A peculiar service, taken from the ancient order of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and rarely seen in this country, was performed yesterday morning at the Church of the Redeemer, Park Avenue and East Eighty-second Street, of which the Rev. William Everett Johnson is the rector, the excuse for it being the condition of the church's debt.

This ceremonial is called the processional litany, and is a penitential function, used only when the church wishes to invoke prayers that it may be preserved from some difficulty. Yesterday's ritual was of the most elaborate and impressive character, the church and altar having been decorated in purple, the penitential color, while the priests in the procession around the auditorium from the chancel wore vestments of the same hue.

The total amount of debt resting on the parish is $90,000, divided into two mortgages, the first of $65,000, held by this city, at 4 per cent.; the second of $25,000 at 6 per cent., held by J. Pierpont Morgan. Unless the first mortgage shall have been satisfied within a few weeks the church will be sold. If Mr. Johnson meets this obligation the second mortgage can be so placed on a new loan at 4 per cent. that the interest can readily be met. Mr. Johnson, in his sermon, appealed for aid in this emergency. He said afterward that he hoped to be able to pay the city's mortgage.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING

What J. S. Webster Says of the Chance to Visit the Pacific Coast.

J. S. Webster of San Francisco, who is Vice President of the committee in that city having in charge the details of the International Christian Endeavor Convention, to be held there in July, is at present in this city.

"We came near having the convention two years ago," he said, "but could not then make satisfactory railroad rates. Now we have fixed a round-trip rate that is the lowest that has ever been given. The convention of 1897 goes to San Francisco at the invitation of the State Union of California.

"In San Francisco, as in other cities, many leading citizens were unacquainted with the Endeavor movement, but when it was explained to them they came forward with a ready response to raise $25,000 to care properly for the convention.

"The large Mechanics' Pavilion has been leased for the 15,000 delegates. Rooms will also be provided in the pavilion as headquarters for the various States. This is a new feature, as it centres all headquarters in one building, instead of scattering them about the city in widely separated churches.

"In the East I find among business men a growing interest in the opportunity to visit the Pacific coast at a cost so nominal as $51, Chicago and San Francisco and back over any route, and one fare for the round trip to Chicago. This rate will not be for Endeavorers alone, but open to everybody."

Mr. Webster also said the Endeavorers should take warm clothing, as in the month of July the mean temperature in San Francisco is 60 degrees, and there is not a little fog. An hour's ride, however, takes visitors into a warmer climate.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE Bright Buyers
CARPETS. select rare bargains now.
LONG CREDIT,
104 West 14th Street.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer to write exclusively for The Ladies' Home Journal

Mrs. Rorer is unquestionably the most practical authority on cooking in America, and her lectures are the standard guides to the best cooking, her cook-books being followed more closely than are those of any other writer. In addition to occupying several pages each month with cooking lessons specially prepared for The Ladies' Home Journal, Mrs. Rorer will answer any questions sent to the Domestic Department of the Journal by its readers.

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WANAMAKER'S

All Bicyclists have an invitation to visit the third floor and try the Continental and Continent Bicycles. A section of the Carpet store has been assigned to the purpose. Attendants will furnish the Bicycles. Seats are provided for visitors who desire to witness the riding. We propose a

CONTINENTAL BICYCLE CARNIVAL

in our store while the Bicycle Show fills so great a place in the public thought.

Continental Bicycles, men's and women's, $50.
Continent Bicycles, men's and women's, $37.50.
Keystone Bicycles, boys' and girls', 26 in., $30; 20 and 24 in., $25.
Wissahickon Tandem, $75.

MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS

A nugget of good fortune for wearers of Bicycle Suits. 500 of them here—your choice FIVE DOLLARS. You'll recognize them as being the quality that regularly sell at from $7.50 to $12. The saving is for your sharing.

CHINA DINNER SETS—EXTRAORDINARY

Seventy-odd varieties of Dinner Sets are offered here this morning at straight reductions that must command attention. The least reduction is one-third. On many the reduction is larger.

They represent the best potteries of England, France, Germany, Austria and America. The French are especially rich in the Wares of the several Havilands.

HAVILAND CHINA DINNER SETS
112 pieces, border wreath of flowers and gold, reduced from $105 to $65.
125 pieces, green border pattern with gold, reduced from $65 to $40.
125 pieces, clusters of flowers, gold on handles and dishes, reduced from $55 to $35.
125 pieces, flower decoration, regularly $40, now $28.
130 pieces, flower decoration, gold trimmed handles, regularly $35, now $25.
124 pieces, green line and heavy gold border, gold handles, reduced from $35 to $25.
113 pieces, border decoration, regularly $28, now $19.
102 pieces, 3 decorations, flowers, gold trimmed handles, regularly $25, now $16.
100 pieces, 3 decorations, flowers, gold on handles, regularly $23.50, now $15.
CARLSBAD CHINA DINNER SETS
113 pieces, pink flower decoration with gold, reduced from $20 to $15.
ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS
130 pieces, embossed, festoon shape, rose decoration, gold on handles, reduced $20 to $12.
100 pieces, natural flower decoration, gold on handles, reduced from $12 to $8.50.
110 pieces, brown underglaze border decoration, reduced from $7 to $4.50.

FISH AND GAME SETS

Havilands. Pink and yellow borders, fancy gold edges, painted centres, each piece signed by the artist. 13 pieces, $18; reduced from $25.

FANCY PLATES

French and English, exquisite decorations, Head Plates, Fish Plates, Dinner Plates. The prices were $3.25, $3, $2.50 and $2.25. Your choice ONE DOLLAR each.

BRIC-A-BRAC

Rudolstadt, Teplitz, Royal Bonn, Royal Worcester and other distinguished sorts. Prices just half.

Vases, 15c to $7.50, were 35c to $15. French Bronzes—"Bon Jour," $55 from $85; "Sunshine," $60 from $90; "Flower Girl," $100 from $150; Busts, $10 to $50, were $15 to $75.

DELFT WARE

Many large and artistic pieces in this offering. Holland, German and Royal Bonn—all are represented. To-day's prices are about half what they were last week. Plaques that were $22.50 and $30 are now $12.25 and $15. Vases that were $11 are now $5.50; Tete-a-tete Sets that were $9 are now $4.50; Cups and Saucers that were $10 a dozen are now $5.

LIMOGES CHINAWARE

Chocolate Pots, Cracker Jars, Teapots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Salad Dishes, Hot-cake Plates, Celery Trays, Pudding Sets, Bread and Butter Plates, Candle-sticks, and many other pieces of this beautiful ware are here for your choosing at just half last week's prices.

AMERICAN CUT GLASSWARE

A large assortment of Cut Glassware is priced a third and more below its normal value. The collection includes Bowls, Jugs, Pitchers, Toilet Bottles, Spoon Holders, Tumblers, Ice Tubs, Decanters—in short, about everything that is made in Cut Glassware. The cuttings are rich—many new designs. A price hint:

Bowls, $6.75 and $8; reduced from $10 and $12.
Nappies, $4, $5.50 and $6.75; reduced from $6, $8 and $10.
Celery Trays $4, reduced from $6; Spoon Holders $3, reduced from $4.50; Ice Tubs $5, reduced from $7.50; Tumblers $4, $6.75 and $10 a dozen, reduced from $6, $10 and $15.

FURNITURE—SPECIAL FEBRUARY SALE

BEDROOM SUITS—The large collection of these for this furniture event makes the choosing easy---the prices would be half more under ordinary circumstances.

8 varieties bird's-eye maple Suits, vary from $26 to $102.
6 varieties curly birch Suits vary from $36 to $64.
20 varieties mahogany Suits vary from $52 to $295.
13 varieties oak Suits vary from $17.50 to $80.

COUCHES---Seventy styles shown this morning, covered with figured velvet, corduroy, denim, cretonne, velours, fancy muslins and leather.

Roll head, spring edges, fancy denim coverings, $7.50.
Sloping head, covered with fancy corduroy, tufted, $9.50.
Self-opening Box Couches, covered with fancy denim, spring edges, $10.50.
Sloping head, spring edges, covered with fancy velvet, tufted, $14.

ROCKING CHAIRS---A number of them have been grouped for quick selling---TWO DOLLARS. Some were a half more, others double. Too cheap to be duplicated.

THE WHITE FAIR

Complete stock and greater bargains mark the opening of the sixth week of the Underwear sale. A few of the attractions:

DRAWERS
At 10c—Of muslin, hem and plaits.
At 25c; of muslin or cambric, deep hem and cluster of plaits.
SHORT PETTICOATS
At 25c, of muslin, cambric ruffle and plaits.
At 50c, of muslin, with ruffle of embroidery.
GOWNS
At 38c, of muslin, trimmed with embroidery.
Third floor, Fourth avenue.

GIRLS' COATS AND DRESSES

Prices that insure rapid selling have been placed on the entire remaining stock of Girls' Winter Coats and Dresses. No price comparisons given ---none needed.

REEFERS—popular cloths, 4 to 14 yrs., $1, $2, $3 and $5.
COATS—14, 16 and 18 yrs., $3.50 and $5.
DRESSES—Wool plaids, Gretchen Waists, trimmed with braid, $1.75.
GRETCHENS — Various cloths and styles, $4.
Second floor.

WOMEN'S COATS

About 200 of them that have been priced $12, $15, $18, $22.50 and $25 are marked at the small round price of

TEN DOLLARS

This, to close our stock of Winter Coats. No need of descriptions. Popular Coats---all this season's styles.
Second floor, Broadway.

CURTAINS—SHADES—COUCH COVERS

200 pairs of white and ecru Irish Point Lace Curtains are to go at

THREE DOLLARS

a pair. A self-evident bargain.

A lot of domestic Holland Shades, with fringe, Hartshorne rollers, 36x72, 50c each.

The following is worth repeating:
Tapestry Curtains, $3.50.
French Tapestry Couch Covers, $3.75.
Second floor, Ninth street.

CANDY

Chocolate Covered Peanuts, 20c lb.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. STEWART & Co.

Plans of the Barbers.

The Journeymen Barbers' Union held a meeting last evening at 145 East Fourth Street, and decided to support the Barbers' License bill, and to apply for admission to the Central Labor Union, as it had been expelled from the Central Labor Federation. It was also decided to open a barbers' labor bureau at 145 East Fourth Street.

To Dine with the Lieutenant Governor

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The first of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's dinners to the members of the Senate, Kings County Assemblymen, Assembly leaders, and heads of State Departments will be given Thursday night. There will be four of these functions, and there will be twenty-two guests on each occasion.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Senate to Begin To-day Consideration of the General Arbitration Treaty with England.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL NEXT.

Count of the Electoral Votes to be Made Wednesday—Predictions of Protests and Interruptions Not Likely to be Fulfilled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Three weeks and three working days only remain to this Congress, and there are marked evidences of an intention on the part of the Senate to catch up with some of the work that has been neglected. Appropriation bills cause little uneasiness, for they can be passed speedily, and, besides, no great harm would follow, in view of the extra session which is to be called for March 15, if some of these bills should fail to become laws before the 4th of March.

The arbitration treaty with Great Britain will be taken up to-morrow, Mr. Sherman having given notice to that effect. The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee expects to see the treaty ratified promptly. He will ask the Senate to remain in secret session so that it may be able to reach a vote by Tuesday if possible.

Mr. Sherman's sanguine views are not shared by other Senators, who are better informed probably as to the feeling of the Senate. Mr. Hale fears that the opponents of the treaty may be able to defeat it. Other Senators anticipate an organized effort to start an interminable debate on the treaty with the view of preventing action until after the 4th of March. Several Senators have prepared elaborate speeches on the subject, and the men who are opposed to the treaty are those who will debate it most.

When the treaty is called up to-morrow, a motion will be made to have the discussion proceed with open doors. It is doubtful if this will prevail, but a considerable vote will favor it.

As the result of a conference of the Republican and Democratic steering committees it has been agreed that the Nicaragua Canal bill, owing to the filibustering against it, shall be dropped to-morrow and the Bankruptcy bill substituted in its place as the regular order. This action is not of a sort to make Mr. Morgan, who has been the special champion of the Nicaragua Canal bill, any less vigorous in his opposition to the arbitration treaty, which he regards as being mixed up with the canal question.

The Cameron resolutions recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba, which were supposed to have disappeared as a possible disturbing influence, are to be called up again by Mr. Morgan.

The Bankruptcy bill probably will secure the right of way after the arbitration treaty has consumed a couple of days. The bill as reported to the Senate differs materially from the bill which passed the House.

Many speeches will be made on it in the Senate. The House bill provides only for involuntary bankruptcy, and some Senators contend it is drawn solely in the interest of the creditor class. The majority report to the Senate provides for voluntary bankruptcy except in cases of fraud. The text of the proposed measure, which made sixty-four pages when passed by the House, has been condensed by the Senate to eighteen pages. Mr. Hoar has made a minority report in favor of the House measure, and Mr. Nelson, representing some of the Western ideas, has offered a substitute for sixteen of the sections of the bill reported by Mr. Teller on behalf of the majority of the committee.

Following the Bankruptcy bill, the Senate may take up the Hawaiian cable measure, providing for the payment of $160,000 a year for twenty years to a company building and maintaining a cable between the United States and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and Japan. There is no prospect, however, of this measure becoming a law during this Congress.

Wednesday both houses of Congress will go through the form of counting and declaring the vote which will make McKinley the next President of the United States, and Hobart Vice President and President of the Senate. Statements predicting protests and interruptions are regarded as most unlikely of development.

Pursuant to the law of 1887, the Senate and House of Representatives will meet in joint convention in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and under a form of proceedings prescribed by that law the certificates sent from the several States will be opened, the votes cast by the Electors for President and Vice President will be counted, and the result will be declared by the Vice President of the United States.

This declaration will be the only official notification which Major McKinley and Mr. Hobart will receive of the high offices conferred upon them. They will take official cognizance of the facts without requiring a "communication in writing."

SEVENTH'S HONOR MEN.

Winners of the State Decoration for Long and Faithful Service.

The following members of the Seventh Regiment have been awarded the State Decoration for Long and Faithful Service, and will formally be presented with the same at the review to be held in the armory Monday evening, Feb. 15:

TEN YEARS.—Capt. Harry W. Janssen, Company A; Lieut. Monroe Crane, Jr., Company C; Sergt. John M. Jones, Company B; First Sergt. Percy L. Klock, Company H; Battalion Adjt. De Witt C. Falls, Sergt. James Dougherty, Company D; Corpl. Thomas E. Tripler, Company G; Corpl. Francis J. Burke, Company C; Corpls. Matthew J. Fox and A. J. Vooast, Company E; Private Eugene Hoten, Company I; Private Henry L. Bloomfield, Company K; Private Hamilton V. Fish, Company H; Private William P. Wainwright, Company K; Private John W. Salter, Jr., Company H; Private Charles E. Gleason, Company H; Private Edward P. Jessup, Company F; Private Charles McDougall, Company B; Private Richard C. Corner, Company B; Private Charles H. Resig, Company E; Private E. B. Fernald, Company G; Private Herman C. Miller, Company E; Private Charles A. J. Queckberner, Company A; Private Charles T. Leonard, Company B; Private Benjamin F. Goodspeed, Company F; Private Stanley P. Lasell, Company D, and Private W. A. McCreery, Company K.

FIFTEEN YEARS.—Capt. Robert McLean, Company K; Hospital Steward Thomas W. Linton, N. C. S.; Sergt. Theodore Babcock, Company F; Sergt. Henry V. D. Black, Company B, and Sergt. L. W. B. Rodenwall, Company G, and Private John Daniel, Jr., Company G.

TWENTY YEARS.—Capt. William H. Palmer, Staff; Quartermaster Sergt. Joseph Williams, Company H, and Private Samuel D. Folsom, Company I.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.—Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, staff; Lieut. Horace C. Du Val, Company I; Quartermaster Sergt. Albert Delafield, Company I, and Private William E. Starr, Company H.

Interscholastic Athletic Meeting.

The interscholastic indoor athletic meeting, under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, will be held in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, March 27. The events decided will be: 50-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, one-mile walk, 50-yard hurdle race, (four hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches each;) putting twelve-pound shot, running high jump, pole vault, 50-yard run, juniors under sixteen years;) relay race, one mile, and relay race, juniors, one lap (176 yards) each. Entries close with Harry Cornish, 349 Madison Avenue, Saturday, March 20.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Attractive and Useful.

SHAVING STANDS, $7.00.

PORTUGAL'S NEW CABINET.

Luciano de Castro Is to Become the Prime Minister.

LISBON, Feb. 7.—The new Ministry to replace the Robeiro Cabinet, which resigned Friday owing to the fact that it was unable to deal with the economic and financial situation now existing, will include Senhor Luciano de Castro, who will be Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; Senhor de Barros Gomes, Minister of Marine, and also Minister of Foreign Affairs, pending the return of Senhor de Carvalho from the Quirinal, where he is now Minister Plenipotentiary, and Senhor Frederico Garcia, Minister of Finance.

CRUISER BROOKLYN MOVED.

Towed to the League Island Navy Yard—Propeller Broken.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The damaged cruiser Brooklyn was brought from Marcus Hook to League Island Navy Yard this afternoon. The cruiser had been anchored at Marcus Hook since she scraped her bottom along Schooner Ledge last Saturday, as the ice in the river had been too heavy to risk bringing the vessel through it to League Island.

ADMIRAL BUNCE'S SQUADRON.

The Warships Did Not Appear at Charleston Yesterday.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—The expected warships did not arrive to-day. The water front was lined with anxious people all day long, but not a gunboat came over the horizon line. The transport Fern went out this morning with mail and dispatches for Admiral Bunce, but as none of the ships were sighted she anchored outside, and will probably wait for them there. Late this afternoon the dispatch boat Dolphin arrived off the jetties from the south. The Dolphin has been detailed on the coast of Florida. She, of course, had no news of the fleet.

At a late hour to-night the warships had not been reported, but it is confidently expected they will show up in the morning. Other ships from the South may also be in to-morrow.

LAWS FORBIDDING TRUSTS.

Bills Passed in South Dakota and Alabama Yesterday.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 7.—The Senate yesterday passed the bill prohibiting the formation of monopolies or trusts within the State, or any corporation or company in this State acting as agents for trusts which limit production or fix prices or prevent competition to the detriment of the public. The penalty is a fine of not less than $5,000 or more than $10,000 for the first offense, and not less than $10,000 nor more than $20,000 for the second offense, one-half the fine to go to the party aggrieved, and the other half to the general fund of the county in which the conviction is secured.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7.—The Alabama Legislature passed an anti-trust law yesterday identical with the Georgia law. It renders void all contracts made with a view to lessen free competition in the sale, importation, or manufacture of articles of domestic growth of raw material. A corporation violating this law will be deprived of its charter, and an individual violating it will be subject to fine and imprisonment.

LAKE DREDGERS' POOL.

Arrangement Between Concerns Having $5,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Lake Dredgers' Association, asserted to be a gigantic pool, was organized in this city yesterday by 123 owners of dredges on the great lakes, representing a capital of $5,000,000. The meeting was held at the Builders' Exchange.

The following officers were elected: President—E. J. Hingston, Buffalo; Vice President—C. A. Barker, Duluth; Executive Committee—J. H. Breyman, Toledo; S. J. Cram, Detroit; Harvey Hubbard, Sault Ste. Marie; E. J. Hingston, Buffalo; C. S. Barker, Duluth, and Thomas Hickler, Sault Ste. Marie.

Each member of the association must pay to the Treasurer 5 per cent. of the gross income of his plant. On the 20th of each month, the Treasurer is to distribute among the members pro rata all funds in excess of $5,000.

It was asserted that it was not the object of the association to raise prices or stifle competition. It subsequently was admitted, however, that prices might be raised not more than 5 per cent.

CYCLE SHOW ARRANGEMENTS.

Workmen Were Busy Yesterday Putting Everything in Order.

In spite of the fact that it was Sunday, the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, was yesterday the scene of much activity. Hundreds of workmen were engaged all day yesterday and last night arranging the different booths which were not completed on Saturday, and those who visit the show to-day ought to find practically every exhibit intact and every decoration in perfect order.

The Seventh Regiment Band will continue to give its concerts every afternoon and evening this week, and the little Hungarian Band will perform during the intermissions.

Much interest is manifested in the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, which will be held in the concert hall, on the fifth floor, on Wednesday. This meeting will be open to all the members of the trade.

TO ENTERTAIN NEWSPAPER MEN.

Quill Wheelmen to be Hosts at the Cycle Show Friday.

Friday night promises to be a gala one for the visiting and local newspaper men who are covering the big Cycle Show for the daily and cycling papers throughout the country.

On that evening the Quill Club Wheelmen of America, whose active membership is composed almost exclusively of cycling writers, will repeat on a smaller scale its famous entertainment held at the Cycle Show a year ago. The club will have for its exclusive use on the evening mentioned a room on the fifth floor of the Grand Central Palace. A special meeting of the club will be held promptly at 8:30 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the doors will be thrown open to the guests of the members. Admission will be by card only. Refreshments will be served. All out-of-town and local newspaper men working at the Cycle Show, together with their wives and sweethearts, are cordially invited to accept the Quill's hospitality on that occasion.

The meeting that will precede the informal reception will be an important one, inasmuch as the Nominating Committee will announce its selection of officers, to be voted for at the coming annual meeting. Arrangements for the Quill's entertainment are in the hands of Secretary M. B. Macfarlane and First Lieut. Albert Reeves.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Events Announced for June Meeting to Close in March.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces the following events, to close March 15, for the June meeting:

Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase $1,500, for four-year-olds and upward, full steeplechase course. Subscriptions, $20; starters to pay $50 additional.

Bay Hurdle Race, for four-year-olds and upward. Winner to receive $1,200. Two miles, over eight hurdles, on the turf.

The Stirrup Cup, $1,500, to be run Saturday, June 26. For three-year-olds and upward at welter weights. By subscription of $20 each, starters to pay $50 additional. The winner to receive $800, the second $250, the third $150, and the rider of the winner to receive plate to the value of $300. To be ridden by gentlemen whose names with credentials must be lodged with the clerk of the course at the track not later than 2 P. M. on the day preceding the race. These credentials to be submitted to the committee, who may reject any name without giving a reason for so doing. Overweight to any amount allowed if declared thirty minutes before the first race of the day. The horse winning the Amateur Cup at Morris Park to carry seven pounds more than he then carried. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

THE COMING DOG SHOW.

Sir Bache Cunard a Judge—Some Additional Special Prizes.

Sir Bache Cunard, the well-known master of hounds in England, has consented to judge the fox hounds at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show, which will begin Feb. 22 in Madison Square Garden. Entries for the show will close to-day.

The number of entries received so far from out-of-town fanciers are largely increased over last year, but the support from local enthusiasts falls below the average.

In all challenge classes the Westminster Kennel Club has decided to give a second prize where there are three or more entries.

The following additional specials have been presented: The Bulldog Club of America gives a silver medal to the breeder of the winner of the puppy bowl. H. C. Beadleston offers $5 in gold to the breeder of the best American-bred bulldog and $5 to the breeder of the best American-bred bull bitch. E. W. Knieriem offers $10 for the best American-bred bulldog puppy, and $10 for the best American-bred bull bitch puppy.

The Bulldog Club of England offers two silver medals, one for the best specimen exhibited by a member, the other for the best stud dog or brood bitch, judged by their individual merits, but which must have two of their set entered in the regular classes and be present at the show.

George Elliott offers a silver cup for the best Irish setter dog that has been placed at any public field trial in America, and a similar cup for the best Irish setter bitch that has been placed at any public field trial in the world. W. L. Beadleston offers $10 for the best American-bred Irish terrier the property of a member of the Irish Terrier Club. G. M. Carnochan offers a medal for the best brace of wire-haired fox terriers. J. A. Caldwell, Jr., offers a cup for the best wire-haired fox terrier.

George Raper, the well-known English expert, who is to judge the majority of the sporting and larger breeds, sailed Saturday from Liverpool on the Cunard steamship Servia. L. P. C. Astley, who will judge terriers and toys, was unable to accompany him, owing to an engagement to officiate at the Westminster Aquarium show. Mr. Astley will sail on the Lucania next Saturday.

Trotter Sale at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7.—The annual February sale of trotters by Woodford & Shanklin begins here to-morrow. Some of the best blooded stock in the country will be offered. Scores of buyers arrived to-night, and the hotels are crowded. The advance arrivals far exceed those for many previous years, and the indications are that the prices will come near approaching those of the boom days. The two champion mares, Lottie Loraine and Emma Offut, are to be sold to-morrow.

TEAM-OF-THREE SHOOTING.

Company H Won in the Twenty-second Regiment Match.

The event at the Twenty-second Regiment rifle ranges Saturday night was a team-of-three match for teams from the different companies, field and staff and non-commissioned staff—seven shots standing at 200 yards and seven prone at 500 yards. The team from Company H won, and made a new armory record, scoring 192 points, as against 190. The scores:

TEAM-OF-THREE MATCH.

Company H—

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. H. G. Romaine	30	35	65
Capt. F. Isherwood	31	33	64
Sergt. E. W. Goff	30	33	63
Total	91	101	192

Company I—

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. C. G. Moses	30	34	64
Private H. B. Sargeant	27	33	60
Private R. Hutchison	27	33	60
Total	84	100	184

Field and Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff—

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. M. E. Burnton	30	31	61
Sergt. H. K. Zust	29	32	61
Sergt. G. A. Tuttle	29	30	59
Total	88	93	181

Other Competitors—

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Company A	85	96	181
Company C, second	88	92	180
Company E	88	91	179
Company G	83	91	174
Company G, second	81	85	166
Company C, third	81	81	162

SHARPSHOOTERS' MATCH.

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. A. H. Vreeland, Co. C	32	33	65
Lieut. H. G. Romaine, Co. H	30	35	65

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

The amateur billiard players of this city and of Brooklyn will begin the third inter-city tournament to-night at Maurice Daly's billiard parlors, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. The contest is for a silver cup offered by Maurice Daly. There will be six competitors this year—J. B. Stark, L. L. Mial, and A. B. Miller of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club; F. Oakes, New York Athletic Club; F. Poggenburg, Liederkranz, and William Barnard of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn. Only one game will be played to-day, Stark meeting Poggenburg at 9 P. M. Stark has won two tournaments, and is looked upon as the winner by many of the amateurs, but the handicapping by Mr. Daly is likely to bring out close contests. Stark is at the limit mark of 280, Dr. Miller is second, with 240, Barnard 200, Poggeburg 200, Oakes 200, and Mial 200.

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The Sensation of the Show.

The Spalding Bicycle

WITH HYGIENIC CUSHION FRAME.

A device that will revolutionize cycle making.

RIDING OVER COBBLESTONES OR ROUGH, UNEVEN ROADS NOW MADE A PLEASURE.

The Christy Saddle fitted to the Spalding Bicycle without extra charge.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE IT.

Cycle Show—Stands 201, 202, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126-130 Nassau St.

UP-TOWN DEPOT:

SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

WHAT is the guarantee now worth on bicycles made by companies that have failed? Is it not better to rely upon a company whose guarantee always has been, is now, and will continue to be absolutely certain? There is safety in the purchase of

Columbia Bicycles

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$100 to all alike.

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See COLUMBIAS at the Cycle Show.

AT THE CYCLE SHOW.

You want to ride a bicycle, yet you linger on the brink of indecision because it's so hard to choose a mount.

Take our advice, attend the Cycle Show at Crystal Palace; look over all the other exhibits and models, then go to the Stearns booth; ask why the Stearns is so light, so stanch, so easy running; then make your decision.

We know what the verdict will be.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y. — TINKHAM CYCLE CO., New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

FEATURES OF MERIT

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AMERICA'S representative Bicycle.

VERIFY this at our EXHIBIT,

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All corners are rounded so that it can be carried in the pocket without inconvenience. See them at Spaces 307 and 656, New York Cycle Show.

The Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn.

Drop forgings for bicycle manufacturers.

FREE SAMPLES of their Chain Lubricant, "P. M.," Are Being Given Away at Space 177 by G. W. COLE & CO., Makers of 3 in One

3,000 Bicycles $5 Up.

200 second-hand; all makes; great bargains; $5 up; largest stock new Cycles in city; all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded. Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

GARCIA, MIGUEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, Pedro R. de Florez, Miguel R. Martinez, as ancillary administrator, &c., of Carmen Garcia de Martinez, deceased; John Garcia y Ravina, Ramon Garcia y Ravina, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Carmen Fonseca y Garcia, Casilda Fonseca y Garcia, Balbina Fonseca y Garcia, Lizzie Lannan, as administratrix, &c., of Patrick Lannan, deceased; Patrick Delaney, Rafael de Florez, Xavier Dietlin, Victorine A. Kelly, Hugh H. Hagan, as executor, &c., of Lillian Kelly Hagan, deceased; Ella Kelly Blackburn, Mary Connolly, Bessie Baker, Victorine Hourc, Joaquin Martinez, and to all persons interested in the estate of MIGUEL GARCIA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, and Pedro R. de Florez, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street. ja18-1aw6wM&mch1

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

QUEDENS, GEORGE H. W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Adolphine Meyer, Anna Bertha Meyer, Julia Hermine Meyer, Wilhelmine Johanna Quedens, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE, sometimes called GEORGE H. W. QUEDENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Jungclaus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ja11-1aw6wM

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-1aw6mM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-1aw6mM

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1896. GEORGE T. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o19-1aw6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the City and County of New York, duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of said City and County of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors of, and persons having claims against, JAMES S. ROBERTSON, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, Jacob J. Nichols, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said James S. Robertson, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Room 98, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22nd day of April, 1897.—Dated New York, February 5, 1897.

JACOB J. NICHOLS, Assignee.

SACKETT & McQUAID, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 154 Nassau Street, (Tribune Building,) New York City. f8-1aw6wM&mh22

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the seventh clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Dometille Denison and her descendants, plaintiffs, against DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the eighth clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Adele Van Brunt and her descendants; Dometille Denison and Alfred Becar, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the ninth clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Pauline Arnold and her descendants; Dometille Denison, individually; Josephine Kroger, Evelyn C. Gagnebin, William B. Denison, Adele Van Brunt, Louise Bull, Adele H. Bull, Charles M. Bull, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, Theodora A. Johnston, Edward W. Cameron, Annie S. Arnold, sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Arnold, deceased; William B. Gagnebin, defendants, Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 22d, 1896.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, and Theodora A. Johnston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, on the said 22d day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1896.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

d28-1aw6wM.

SUPREME COURT.—State of New York.—PATRICK GALLAGHER, plaintiff, against SUSANNA S. MINTURN, defendant.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 2, 1897.

HASTINGS & GLEASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, No. 265 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of January, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said city.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1897.

HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff,

ja18-1aw5wM&mch1 265 Broadway, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—MAY A. I. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, defendant.—Action to annul marriage.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 3rd, 1896.

R. RICHARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office and office address, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

To William R. Thompson, defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order made herein by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 21st, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said City of New York.

R. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

f1-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—HENRY W. MITTAG, plaintiff, against BANK OF MINNESOTA of St. Paul, Minnesota, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 23rd, 1896.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, Times Building, No. 41 Park Row, New York City.

To the Bank of Minnesota of St. Paul, Minnesota, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of January, 1897, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, said 14th day of January, 1897.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiff,

Times Building, 41 Park Row, New York City.

ja18-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NINETY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, plaintiff, against SOLOMON L. KAYE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with the First Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block sixty-five (65) feet; thence northwardly again parallel with the First Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street sixty-five (65) feet to the point or place of beginning. The premises above described lie in Section 6, in Block No. 1,669, on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the right and privilege of maintaining the beams of the building erected upon the premises hereby conveyed, as now inserted in the westerly wall of the building erected upon the lot immediately adjoining the premises hereby conveyed upon the east, and together also with all boilers, engines, pumps, elevators, shaftings, steam radiators, fittings, and fixtures now contained in said building.—Dated this 5th day of January, 1897. DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mills Building, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 5th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 28, 1897.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mills Building, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th day of February, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1897. DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mills Building, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

NO. 624 TO 628 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND Thirty-first Street.—N. Y. Supreme Court.—ELIZABETH BALMFORTH, plaintiff, against ANNA M. HARRISON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date April 4th, 1895, and entered on that date in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the second day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together as one tract, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly line or side of the Boulevard, formerly the Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and thence easterly along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being seventy-five (75) feet in front and rear and ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches on each side thereof, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, New York City.

f8-2aw3wM&Th&mh2

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and JOSEPH HALL, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against HOWARD E. VAN ORDEN and Ella Van Orden, his wife; Edward Brenen and Catharine Brenen, his wife; Sirius J. MacLaughlin, Edward W. Brenen, Harry Brown, Roswell D. Trimble, Edward Willmann, Ida S. H. Willmann, his wife; Pietro Carucci, Antonio Carucci, the New York Gas Fixture Company, Benjamin D. Traitel, Bernard P. Traitel, Joseph Danzig, Eugene Munsell, Lewis Kingsley, Franklin Brooks, the J. L. Mott Iron Works, William E. Williams, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Jacob Friedman, Oreste Bandini, Julius Bandini, Peter Bandini, Samuel Grodginsky, Gustav Olsen, Louis C. Bergman, Cesare Eller, Andrew W. Matthews, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 27th day of November, 1896, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; thence running northerly along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue twenty-three (23) feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-five (95) feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue twenty-three (23) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street, and thence running westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street ninety-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1897.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New York City.

ja18-2aw3wM&W&f8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and Joseph Hall, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against HOWARD E. VAN ORDEN and Ella Van Orden, his wife; Edward Brenen and Catharine Brenen, his wife; Sirius J. McLaughlin, Edward W. Brenen, Harry Brown, Roswell D. Trimble, Edward Willmann, Ida S. H. Willmann, his wife; Pietro Carucci, Antonio Carucci, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Benjamin D. Traitel, Bernard P. Traitel, Joseph Danzig, Eugene Munsell, Lewis Kingsley, Franklin Brooks, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, William E. Williams, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Jacob Friedman, Oreste Bandini, Peter Bandini, Samuel Grodginsky, Gustav Olsen, Louis C. Bergman, Cesare Eller, Andrew W. Matthews, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 27th day of November, 1896, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant twenty-three feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; thence running northerly along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Second Street, and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-five (95) feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-five (95) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1897.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New York City.

ja18-2aw3wM&W&f8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and JOSEPH HALL, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against HOWARD E. VAN ORDEN and Ella Van Orden, his wife; Edward Brenen and Catharine Brenen, his wife; Sirius J. McLaughlin, Edward W. Brenen, Harry Brown, Roswell D. Trimble, Edward Willmann, Ida S. H. Willmann, his wife; Pietro Carucci, Antonio Carucci, the New York Gas Fixture Company, Benjamin D. Traitel, Bernard P. Traitel, Joseph Danzig, Eugene Munsell, Lewis Kingsley, Franklin Brooks, the J. L. Mott Iron Works, William E. Williams, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Jacob Friedman, Oreste Bandini, Julius Bandini, Peter Bandini, Samuel Grodginsky, Gustav Olsen, Louis C. Bergman, Cesare Eller, Andrew W. Matthews, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 27th day of November, 1896, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue distant forty-nine feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; thence running northerly along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York, January 14th, 1897.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New York City.

ja18-2aw3wM&W&f8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and Joseph Hall, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against HOWARD E. VAN ORDEN and Ella Van Orden, his wife; Edward Brenen and Catharine Brenen, his wife; Sirius J. MacLaughlin, Edward W. Brenen, Harry Brown, Roswell D. Trimble, Edward Willmann, Ida S. H. Willmann, his wife; Pietro Carucci, Antonio Carucci, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Benjamin D. Traitel, Bernard P. Traitel, Joseph Danzig, Eugene Munsell, Lewis Kingsley, Franklin Brooks, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, William E. Williams, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Jacob Friedman, Oreste Bandini, Julius Bandini, Peter Bandini, Samuel Grodginsky, Gustav Olsen, Louis C. Bergman, Cesare Eller, Andrew W. Matthews, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 27th day of November, 1896, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; thence running northerly along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches (25.11) to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets; thence running easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Second Street ninety-five feet (95;) thence running southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches (25.11;) thence running westerly parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1897.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New York City.

ja18-2aw3wM&W&f8

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—JULIA L. BUTTERFIELD, as trustee under the will of Frederick P. James, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE LEONARD, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1897, and an order amending said judgment made and entered herein and bearing date the 13th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Ninety-fourth Street distant two hundred and nine (209) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of Ninety-fourth Street with the westerly line of Eighth Avenue or Central Park West; running thence northwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue or Central Park West and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches; thence southwardly and again parallel with the Eighth Avenue or Central Park West, and again through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side or line of Ninety-fourth Street; and thence eastwardly along said northerly line sixteen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder, rents, and profits.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1897.

HENRY S. VAN DUSER, Referee.

GOODRICH, DEADY & GOODRICH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Exhibition—Day and evening.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Cycle Show—2:00 to 11:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Hogan's Alley—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Butterfly—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Trilby—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
STAR—Cuba's Vow—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1897.

MR. GAGE AS A PROPHET.

The country has learned much about finance within the last half dozen years. It was not so easy in 1891 to have views that now seem clearly right as to the operation of the mischievous elements in our currency which had then been all injected into it, but had not shown their real effect. The Silver Purchase bill was passed in the middle of 1890, and it was followed by a decided rise in price, which seemed not unlikely to last. The trade of the country was then in a fairly prosperous condition. Most men thought that we were doing very well, and they were very impatient with those who, knowing what the actual system was and how pregnant with inevitable ills, urged that the germs of evil should be removed before the ills came.

It is interesting to know that at this time Mr. LYMAN J. GAGE, who will shortly take charge of the Treasury Department, saw plainly wherein our then system was dangerous, what fundamental principles of sound finance it violated, and by what means it was feasible to get back to a solid and safe basis. On the 19th of February, 1891, Mr. GAGE read a paper before the Sunset Club, in Chicago, on the subject of money. After an acute and clear statement of the manner in which silver and gold money had been evolved "by the free play of human choice, ending in consensus of action, and never by conventional agreements made in advance," he discussed the conditions presented by our own situation. He pointed out that the value of either metal as money depended on the extent to which it was desired generally, and on nothing else; that legal-tender laws could give to either only a temporary and limited desirability for paying debts at the time due; and that, with the diverging values of gold and silver, they had been kept together in the United States only by the fact that the Government received them both from its debtors and paid to its creditors whichever they preferred. To the question, Cannot the Government continue this policy indefinitely, and thus "forever preserve a higher value to the silver coin than its equivalent in silver bullion"? he replied with sure and precise prescience that it could not. "The proportion of silver payments to the Government," he said, "will steadily increase until the Treasury Department will be obliged to either pay in silver or buy gold in exchange for it. With free coinage of silver," he added, "this result will be the sooner reached." Nothing could be clearer or sounder than this. It is precisely what happened. A Secretary of the Treasury who foresaw what was coming, because he understood the laws of business involved, is sure to do all that he can to prevent like errors and like disasters.

In the Autumn of 1894 there was a discussion before the Commercial Club in Chicago, in which Mr. GAGE took part. His prediction of 1891 had come true. The Government had been forced, in order to maintain silver at par, to buy gold in considerable quantities. The panic of 1893 had been caused by doubt as to whether this could and would be done. Mr. GAGE discussed the various kinds of money then (and still) in use, and gave his reasons for believing that bank issues are the best form of paper money. "A banknote," he said—and here he touched the very core of the whole question—"is the evidence of some existing value which lies somewhere, as collateral for its redemption. To transfer such values is the only ordinary and proper occasion which calls for the issue" of such notes. "The volume in which they will appear marks the rise in prices or an increasing quantity of existing things. Like the bank check, they will be in active service when trade and commerce are active. Thus they enjoy the principle of elasticity wholly lacking in any possible form of direct Government issue. The method of their retirement is wholly different, and subjects the trade and commerce of the country to less dangerous strain." He illustrated this by a reference to the drain of gold which had reduced the Treasury balance below the danger point. If the paper currency consisted wholly of banknotes, the coin for such a movement, he pointed out, would be obtained by presenting banknotes for redemption as greenbacks had been presented. "If the coin demand proved continuous, the banks would recoup themselves by calling in maturing loans. In short, a contraction in general credits would occur. Under its influence prices would fall off until the foreign creditors would find it more advantageous to take commodities than to take coin. Thus the movement would be self-curative. The strain of this process would, under ordinary conditions, be light, because it would be spread over the country wherever banks of issue existed."

Mr. GAGE concluded with a concise statement of the defects of our system, which are the same now that they were in the Fall of 1894:

"To sum up, the defects of our present currency system are: (1) A confusing heterogeneity which needs simplification; (2) the greenback controverts the principle of paper money, viz., that every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value; (3) the Treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation, the creation of a debt for the purchase on a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use—it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral; (4) the National banknote nearly conforms to the true principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyzes its efficiency and operates to destroy its elasticity; (5) the silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than consists with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

"Would a National commission help to promote reform? There is reason to hope that it would be of great service in that direction. Such a commission, if rightly selected, would throw a flood of light upon these involved questions. The information it might gather would be of immense value to all our people, and would guide us to wise legislation."

THE WASTE OF WATER.

According to Col. WARING, Brooklyn needs no increase in her water supply. Instead of getting frightened and frantically casting about for more water from remote sources, she ought to take measures to prevent the waste of her present supply. With proper safeguards it will be ample for the needs of her people until she has double her present population.

This is comforting for Brooklyn, since with no water nearer than the Adirondacks, and no power to contract further debt, her limit being nearly reached, she has felt pretty nervous about the water question. But Col. WARING'S doctrine about water supply and waste, as he sets it forth in an article in Harper's Weekly, is new in this country. The practice of our cities has been to make water "free as air." The safe rule has been 100 gallons per day for each man, woman, and child. Anything below that has been looked upon as savoring of a skimping policy, and uncleanliness. But the Colonel cites the case of Liverpool, whose people use water with all needed freedom, yet consume daily only 27½ gallons per capita. In Oxford, where there is no efficient check upon waste, 80 gallons per head are delivered, while Cambridge, where waste is prevented, gets along very well with 18 gallons. The application of the waste-water meter system in Shoreditch reduced the consumption per head from 7.3 to 6.7 gallons, but the waste was reduced from 29.5 gallons per capita to 7.4, so that the total daily supply needed fell from 3,204,234 in 1882 to 1,232,819 in 1885. In other words, 87,000 people were consuming every day water enough to supply the rational needs of a city of 200,000 population.

If the system of waste prevention diminished appreciably the daily volume of water which every one in New York or Brooklyn feels free to use for personal convenience and comfort, it would be most unpopular. But it cuts off only pure waste, which does nobody any good. The system stops waste in houses, that is, the unnecessary running of water; it detects leaks in mains, and it requires the use of tested non-leaking fittings. The "pure waste" of any city can be pretty accurately got at by measuring the flow at night, when actual consumption is reduced to a minimum. In some instances a good deal more than half of the supply runs off into the ground, going absolutely to waste without entering at all into consumption.

The case of Philadelphia, where in 1890 the daily consumption and waste amounted to 131 gallons per head, illustrates the spendthrift policy of American cities. Forty gallons per head per day is a generous supply, all that any city needs if the waste is kept within reasonable limits. This completely changes the aspect of the water supply question for New York as well as for Brooklyn. If we prevent waste, Greater New York need feel no uneasiness about water for fifty years. If we do not, there is not water enough within our geographical reach to supply the eight or ten millions who may be residents of the city in 1950.

OBSOLETE PAVEMENTS.

The coating of black, pasty, greasy mud that has covered the pavements of New York and the boots and the clothing of the people during the past week is an affliction we owe to our devotion to the paving stone, a thing that is obsolete in really civilized cities, but to which we still cling, though we know asphalt to be vastly better.

Thousands of cubic yards of mud, loosened by the melting snow, have been squeezed up from the crevices between the blocks of our stone pavements. Other thousands of cubic yards will ooze up at the next snowstorm. We are besmeared with the defiling symbol of our backward, slow-coach ways every time it rains or snows. We spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in sweeping up and carrying out to sea this yearly fraction of the none too abundant soil of Manhattan Island. We rattle and jolt and bang about upon the rocks with which we cover our streets and when they are worn out we put down more rocks to ruin our horses and smash our carriages.

Experience has taught us the invalidity of the old argument in favor of stone blocks. The Broadway pavement, laid in Mayor GILROY'S time, is already badly worn. The Boulevard asphalt pavement is still in fine condition, though it has been subjected to the wear of an unceasingly heavy traffic for years. Except on inclines, horses do not seem to be in greater danger of slipping on good asphalt pavement than upon stone blocks; and the advantages of comfort, cleanliness, and quiet weigh so heavily in favor of the modern civilized paving material that the continued use of stone is an amazing exception to the law of progress.

THE SOUND-MONEY LEAGUE.

"It is necessary in our judgment that the united efforts of patriotic men of all parties for National honor and sound money be continued, and we are of the opinion that this can be most effectively done through a National organization covering the whole country." These are the words of the call for a National non-partisan sound-money league, for the organization of which the first steps were taken on Friday at a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at which Mr. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY presided. The committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws consists of Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. SCHWAB, HEPBURN, TOD, SCHIEFFELIN, ISIDOR STRAUS, and HENTZ. Mr. E. V. SMALLEY of St. Paul reported that the movement had already been taken up in sixteen cities in fourteen different States and was heartily supported by men of standing and influence such as had enlisted in it in this city.

The purpose is to form a National league, with affiliated leagues in the several States, to carry on for at least four years through the National campaigns, Congressional and Presidential, the work of education in sound finance. It is an admirable plan and one in which every business man has the deepest interest. The one point at which the National Government of the United States, in times of peace, touches closely the whole population of the country in all the States, whatever their occupations may be, is in its regulation of the currency. No other matter with which it has to deal compares, or begins to compare, with this in importance. Taxation in any of its forms, in all ordinary times, is relatively insignificant. Whether we have a high tariff or a low one, whether revenue is raised by duties on imports or by internal taxes, are matters of detail compared with the stability and soundness of the money in which all business is transacted. The country, with its great resources, which are even yet far from their full development, can stand mistaken methods of taxation. It can even stand reckless extravagance in its expenditures and a large ratio of waste. But it cannot stand doubt and fear as to the standard of money. These not only make periods of panic and depression more sure to come, but they act as a sort of slow and continuous panic all the time, paralyzing energy and depriving industry and intelligence and enterprise of their just rewards.

It is one of the drawbacks of our highly decentralized system of National government that the citizen does not have that direct and immediate interest in the men who administer it that he would have were the powers greater which they can exercise and if their action affected him more closely and obviously in his daily concerns. And one of the consequences of this is that it is very difficult for the average citizen to realize the necessity of having the members of Congress and the Senators perfectly sound on the currency question. They are chosen for other reasons and often ill chosen. Yet the currency is a political question. It must be settled by Congress; the character of Congress must be determined by votes, and the voters must be educated, not only as to the importance of the currency, but as to how the question is influenced by elections. While the currency is a political question, it ought not to be a partisan question and never really has been. Last year, when the Democratic National Convention made the currency an issue, the party was split in every considerable State, and the Republican candidate received a heavy vote from men who were and are just as loyal Democrats as they ever were. This is the situation which makes the National Non-Partisan Sound-Money League absolutely necessary. No better work can possibly enlist the energies of business men throughout the country.

MR. McKINLEY AND THE SERVICE.

We advise the Republican Congressmen who are devising schemes to "beat" the merit system and the reform law to consult a modest gentleman in Canton, Ohio, who in a few weeks will be President of the United States. He is curiously qualified to give them advice, and, what is very much more to the point, he can make them follow it. These gentlemen have various schemes in hand. One of them is to pass a law by which any one (Republican implied) who has been dropped from the service within the last four years can be appointed without examination to any grade, whether the same that he held or higher. This we think a pure spoils trick. There are other schemes of like character.

Now, there are several things in the career of Mr. MCKINLEY which Congressmen engaged in this kind of business would do well to remember. For instance:

1. While in Congress he was a stanch and efficient advocate of civil service reform.

2. He was nominated on a platform which declared that civil service reform "shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable"—not "beaten," but "extended."

3. In his letter of acceptance he dwelt at length and earnestly on this pledge and bound himself, not perfunctorily, but without any qualification, to carry it out in the most cordial spirit.

4. Of the six gentlemen he has chosen for his official advisers, two, who will control a larger share of the appointments to which the law applied than all the rest of the Cabinet—Mr. GAGE in the Treasury and Mr. LONG in the Navy Department—are convinced and experienced civil service reformers who thoroughly understand and heartily condemn the spoils system in all its parts. Of the remaining Cabinet officers chosen, it is certain from their character and calling that Judge MCKENNA in the Interior and Mr. WILSON in the Department of Agriculture will act fully in sympathy with the President. Mr. ALGER will have no "patronage," and Mr. SHERMAN in the State Department can easily be controlled by the President.

The course of Mr. MCKINLEY throughout in regard to the vital question of the public service for the public and not for party has been consistent and honorable. The Republicans in Congress who endeavor to violate the pledge of the party and get back in any way to the old, bad spoils methods will have to reckon with him. They will save themselves defeat and discredit if they consult him in advance.

THE POLICE AND ELECTIONS.

The only excuse that has been given for a bi-partisan Police Board for the Greater New York has been a repetition of that offered by the Committee on Draft in its first report to the commission. "The majority of the committee believe," says the report, "that the various duties to be performed in connection with the Bureau of Elections can best be discharged through and by the aid of the Police Department, whose officers in any event would be called upon to preserve order at the polls, deliver election notices, distribute official ballots to the polling places throughout the city, and receive and transmit election returns."

We have repeatedly exposed the pretense that the Constitution requires "a board charged with all these duties" to be bi-partisan. It requires nothing of the kind, and there is no reason why it should require anything of the kind. The law gives Election Boards "full authority to preserve peace and good order" at all their meetings for registration and at the election. For that purpose all constables and peace and police officers are subject to their orders, and they have themselves the power to make arrests for any violation of the election law. The composition of the Police Board and the politics of policemen have nothing to do with this duty.

Official ballots are distributed to the polling places in sealed packages, and the ballots have no party character before they have been used for voting. What has the political character of the Police Board got to do with this duty, or with delivering election notices? Can the notices be delivered or the ballots be distributed in a way to affect the result of the election before it is held?

The receiving and transmitting of election returns consists of taking to the nearest station house and transmitting thence to headquarters the envelopes, sealed up and indorsed by the Inspectors, containing a statement of the canvass of votes. What likelihood is there that any police officer would venture to tamper with these returns on the way, and what difference would the bi-partisanship of the Police Board make with the performance of this mere messenger service? With a separate department of elections the authority over that service would pass from the Police Board, and it would be made still more unsafe for any police officer to betray his trust. The excuse for a bi-partisan board derived from police duties in connection with elections is a sham.

Mr. LEXOW'S Trust investigating committee has thus far discovered that Mr. HAVEMEYER is not in business for fun, and that Mr. ARBUCKLE is driving a roaring trade in coffee. If he finds it quite convenient, Mr. JOHN E. SEARLES will today obey the committee's summons. There is a suspicion in this community that Mr. SEARLES knows more about the Juggernaut business than any other witness the committee can put in the chair. We apprehend, however, that he will not add much to the stock of public knowledge about the affairs of the Sugar Trust, not because he is not entirely willing to tell all he knows, but because of his great natural diffidence.

Our debased-currency contemporary, The Journal, exults with counterfeited joy over the discovery that THE TIMES has accepted as true what it calls "the quantitative theory of money," a theory held, it appears, by DAVID HUME, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, and The Journal. In some forecasts of the return of business prosperity we remarked that when confidence was fully restored, capital "will be put into productive industries just as soon as the men who own it can find channels of investment that are safe and promising"; and that these new investments would set in motion the currents of trade and stir business into life. This, says The Journal, is an admission of "what THE TIMES strenuously and angrily denied last Summer, namely, the validity of the quantitative theory of money, the truth of the theory advanced by Mr. BRYAN and his friends, that National prosperity depends upon the volume of money in circulation (not in hoarding) in the Nation." It is the activity, not the quantity, of money that makes prosperity. A country may have an oversupply of circulating medium, and yet its business be as dead as a doornail. The United States of America during the past three years illustrates that point. The money Mr. BRYAN and our free-silver contemporary had in mind last Summer was cheap money, money made cheap through debasement and inflation in order to cheat creditors and enrich mine owners. The money we had in mind would not be cheap money. Money is not cheap in times of active investment and great prosperity. It becomes rather dear through the demand for it. Mr. BRYAN'S "quantitative theory" is a delusion. That the active use of money is a condition of prosperity is not a theory, but a perfectly well-known fact.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If The Kansas City Star is to be believed, there is a large number of persons who, if they have the opportunity, will go to church in the morning and evening of Sunday and spend the afternoon of the holy day in watching or participating in a game of baseball. Well, perhaps there are such persons—in Kansas City, where anything, almost, is possible—but the assertion lacks credibility for those of us who were brought up in New England or the States near enough to that region to have felt its influence. And even a citizen of Kansas City might have to bestow much thought on the selection of a church which he could attend without hearing his division of Sunday more or less vehemently denounced. The Star insists that there is no necessity for a law prohibiting ball games on Sunday, and declares that such a restriction will neither promote the morals nor add to the comfort of the people. It must be extremely pleasant to be so sure about things in regard to which most folks have grave doubts. Such certainty is the mark of a great mind—sometimes; on other occasions it betrays mental characteristics quite different from greatness.

—The Philadelphia papers are trying to disprove the charge that the residents of that city are not as lively as they might be by telling with much apparent joy about a prank played the other day by four members of the Rittenhouse Club. This was nothing less than the partaking of a champagne supper for breakfast. The staid Philadelphia Record admits that this deed was performed "more as a joke than anything else," but proudly declares that when the enterprising four "filed into the café of a popular Broad Street hotel at 8 o'clock in the morning, scrupulously attired in evening dress, and looking as fresh as so many daisies, they created something of a sensation." It seems that the "supper" had been previously ordered, and consisted of the dishes usually popular late at night, with lots of champagne. The quartet disposed of their supper while the other guests were eating breakfast, ordered a four-wheeler, and drove away. Lest the impression that these Rittenhousers were guilty of real wickedness should get abroad, The Record hastens to add that the four roysterers, instead of having been up all night, had retired at 11 o'clock the night before, and, getting up at 7, had donned their evening clothes and gone to the hotel as a lark.

—A writer in one of the English magazines has been exercising his soul over the problem of how very rich men ought to spend their incomes. So far as known, the millionaires have betrayed no eager anxiety for information on the subject from the writers of magazine articles, or anybody else, the disposal of the overflow from their coffers being apparently the least of their many troubles, and, as for the general public, it is, so far as can be learned, more interested in how to get capital than worried about the uses to which interest can be put. Still, the Englishman's views on this question are not without an element of good sense. He says that there are in the world about 3,000 persons with $5,000,000, and he is of the opinion that, taking them big and large, they are a rather sad and lonely lot, whether men of yesterday, as not a few of them are, or the heirs of wealth accumulated centuries ago. At 5 per cent.—and these folks, with their opportunities, can get that rate on their investments—$5,000,000 will bring in $250,000 annually, and the essayist thinks that any one with that income will do more harm than good if he does not spend it all on some of the many legitimate forms of personal indulgence. Without stopping to prove this theory, the writer of the article goes on to tell how the $250,000 ought to be divided. The modern Croesus, he says, should keep up a country house with twenty-eight outdoor and thirty indoor servants, the whole figuring up an annual expense of $70,000; and a town house for $55,000 more. His steam yacht should cost him about $30,000 a year; allowance to sons and daughters should dispose of $25,000, while poor relations can rightfully expect about $2,500, and $10,000 is not too much for a vague something described as "general philanthropy." Travel, racing, betting, and religion are among the remaining items mentioned. It has not seemed necessary for this dispenser of other men's incomes to give the other men an intelligent object in life, or even a hobby to ride. Perhaps he is not on terms of extreme intimacy with any millionaires of the more modern and excusable type.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. MOODY'S assertion, made in a recent sermon, or address, or whatever he calls his energetic speeches, that "Heaven is a city like New York," has greatly troubled the Western papers, and a few of those in the East are not quite easy in their minds about it. There is a general insistence on the need of a comma between "city" and "like" in order to make the sentence true or intelligible, while one troubled writer regrets that the great revivalist did not choose for his proposition the form, "Heaven, like New York, is a city," and so avoid any painful discussion. All these suggested emendations are doubtless the result of that envy of the Nation's one metropolis which a few minor cities try to elevate to the dignity of jealousy, but, of course, the feeling does not deserve the latter term, since there can be no jealousy without the possibility, however faint, of successful rivalry. And, after all, Mr. MOODY'S phrase does well enough just as he spoke it, with no punctuation marks except the period at the end. Whatever else may be said about the words, they are perfectly grammatical, and not quite all of—but perhaps this paragraph is long enough already.

—Advices from Montevideo confirm the report that Dr. GIUSEPPE SANARELLI has discovered and isolated the bacillus of yellow fever. This, of course, is the first step toward finding a remedy for a disease that has hitherto almost baffled the efforts of medical science, and which every year threatens with epidemics every port in tropical and sub-tropical North and South America. The importance of the discovery makes the personality of Dr. SANARELLI of interest to millions of people. He is still under thirty years of age. Educated at the University of Siena, where he was graduated in 1889, he was afterward successful in several competitions in Italy and abroad, continuing his studies at Pavia and Paris, and in Germany. He devoted himself especially to the study of maladies diffused by the supply of impure water, notably typhoid and cholera. In these branches Dr. SANARELLI worked with extreme ardor. He made special studies of the Seine water and of the water supply of Versailles. These researches at Paris first brought him into notice. On his return to Italy he was appointed to the Chair of Hygiene in the University of Siena. Soon afterward the University of Montevideo, having decided to found a great institute of experimental hygiene, offered him the direction of it, with a salary of $5,000 a year and other advantages. SANARELLI, whose stipend at Siena was just $250 per annum, hesitated. He did not wish to leave Italy; he had asked in vain from the then Minister of Public Instruction for some advancement, and it is probable that had he succeeded in obtaining a post of $500 a year he would still be teaching at Siena; but, urged by his friends, he at last closed with the offer from Montevideo, and, having provided himself with the scientific material necessary for setting up a cabinet of experimental research, he set forth. In less than a year the institution directed by him has come to be in a most active and flourishing condition, and now enjoys the distinction of being the first to have under cultivation the bacillus of yellow fever.

CURRENT NOTES.

A movement is on foot in Kansas to induce the Legislature to order a marble bust of Charles Robinson, the first Governor of the Sunflower State, and place it in the chapel of the State University, in Lawrence. Only $1,000 is asked for. Gov. Robinson went to Kansas in 1854, and did much in securing homes for the free-State emigrants who went from New England, and he has often been called "the father of Kansas."

* * *

The City of Baltimore sold last week $1,453,300 3½ per cent. forty-year bonds, to fund the city's floating debt, the Third National Bank of that city taking the whole amount at 105.77. This is the highest price at which the Monumental City has ever sold its bonds. The total amount bid for was $19,016,300, and there were forty-nine bids.

* * *

A young woman in Virginia got out of a second-story window in her home and walked three miles in her stocking feet in the snow to join a young man. They eloped to Hagerstown, Md., and were married, and The Baltimore Sun calls her "a brave young bride." Perhaps if discretion had prompted her to throw her shoes out of the window into the snow before she made her descent the act would not have decreased her valor.

* * *

The City Missionary Society of Boston has been in existence eighty years, and in that time has collected for the poor $1,218,620. For many years the Rev. Daniel W. Waldron has been its efficient Secretary, and last year twenty-three missionaries were employed.

* * *

At an auction sale of postage stamps in Chicago recently a reprint set of thirteen United States stamps of the 1872 issue brought $430. Other sales were: Baltimore local stamp used before the Government stamps were first issued, $250; St. Louis green local stamp, same price; St. Louis lilac local stamp, also same price.

* * *

The cold weather last week was very destructive to the English sparrows, but a small boy in Pittsburg, Penn., was a worse enemy. He trapped a large number in a henhouse, where they had flocked for food and shelter, and with a board killed almost enough to fill a wooden bucket. Then he presented them to some Italians at work near by, and they regaled themselves with birds on toast for two days.

* * *

Another Liberia colonization scheme is being worked up among the negroes of Atlanta, Ga. Fifty of them, it is predicted, will be sent out within thirty days, and others are to follow later.

* * *

A bronze bust of William E. Cramer, who has edited The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin for fifty years, was presented to the Milwaukee Press Club by Mrs. Cramer a few days ago. Accepting it gratefully, President Gregory of the club spoke of Mr. Cramer as the foremost living representative of the Wisconsin press and the most revered member of the club.

* * *

The groom fainted twice at a fashionable wedding in Lexington, Ky., and forgot the ring, but otherwise, a local paper says, the marriage was a pretty affair in pink and white, there being six bridesmaids and a maid of honor, and the knot was quite securely tied, the groom's father being one of the officiating clergymen.

* * *

The burning of the Capitol of Pennsylvania has spurred many Philadelphians to make a renewed attempt to have the State capital removed to their city. An affirmative vote of the people of the State at a general election is required by the Constitution before such a transfer can be made.

* * *

The bronze medallion of James Russell Lowell, which was presented to the Library of Harvard University a year ago by the Groller Club of this city, has been placed in the reading room in Gore Hall.

* * *

Tombstones are usually regarded with a certain kind of veneration, but somebody stole a costly monument from a cemetery in Lancaster, Mass., one night last week. It was traced to the railroad station, and thence to a marble-dealing firm in another town, and it is hoped to discover and punish the guilty shipper.

* * *

Senator-elect William E. Mason of Illinois is confronted on his return to Chicago by a series of complimentary dinners, two of them being assigned for the same day. Having successfully undergone them he will go away for a short season of rest and recuperation.

* * *

Dr. Benjamin E. Cotting, who has been for many years Curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston, has resigned because of increasing feebleness, and will probably be succeeded by Dr. William T. Sedgwick, now Professor of Biology in the Masachusetts Institute of Technology, a position which he will still retain.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Hamlet.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Hamlet is not a romantic rôle, although all romantic actors seem to harbor an ambition to play it. For most of them it has been their undoing.

There Are Others.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A statement that the new Senator from Idaho has a limited command of language recalls that some older Senators don't very well control their own tongues.

The Negro in the South.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Surely the negro was a bad investment for the South. He was never profitable as a slave, he was largely responsible for the war between the States, and since the war he has given no end of trouble in Southern politics.

An Impossible Combination.

From The Rochester Union.

They tell of a Louisville tenor singer who sued a manager for breach of contract and demanded a jury of musicians. This somehow seems inconsistent. No musician who is properly regulated will admit that there are twelve musicians who are his peers.

Portraits as Acoustic Aids.

From The Harvard Crimson.

A number of portraits have been taken from Memorial Hall to the new meeting room of the Faculty in University Hall, in order to improve the acoustics of the room. The bare walls formerly caused such an echo that it was impossible for a speaker to make himself heard throughout the room without an effort.

Tuberculosis.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The day that the Connecticut Legislature suspended the tuberculosis law the Massachusetts Legislature appropriated $250,000 to stamp the disease out of that State. Connecticut has only halted. She will forge ahead again under a better law.

The Consumptive.

From The Sanford (Fla.) Chronicle.

Now that tuberculous patients in New York are to be isolated, because the fact of contagion in such diseases has been established, Florida, to whose genial climate so many of these unfortunates come every year, should see that only in certain sections, where they can be properly treated, should consumptives and bronchial sufferers be allowed to remain.

An Invigorating Climate.

From The Boston Congregationalist.

About this time the New Englander is dreaming of the delights of a tropical climate and planning, or wishing he could plan, a visit to a Summer clime. If he cannot get away, let him reflect on the fact that for all the year round the climate of New England furnishes a variety, an exhilaration, and a stimulus to physical and mental vigor which for a healthy life is to be chosen as far and away beyond the monotony of unending Summer.

Lyman Jefferson Gage.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

No Secretary of the Treasury has been as well known in the financial world as Mr. Gage. His appointment is an experiment in the sense that it discards political traditions, but it is a very wise one in that it places a man of approved financial ability, skill, and experience in charge of the Government finances at a time when these qualities are greatly needed. Mr. McKinley has done a very shrewd and a very wise thing, and has gained a very valuable Cabinet adviser.

Consequences Will Mature Later.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Young Gov. Black has the courage of his subservience and folly. He has done the State of New York, the Republican Party of New York, and his own reputation the injury of appointing the most notorious of the Albany lobbyists to a responsible public trust. He has done this against the unanimous, outspoken remonstrance of the State's respectable newspapers. He has obeyed Tom Platt, his political creator, and he has pleased the appointee. The consequences—to himself and to the party—will mature later.

The Party Name.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Mr. Bryan says "the name of the party belongs to the majority of the party." So it does, as long as the majority adheres to the principles and traditions of the party. When a Democrat becomes, for party purposes, a Populist, he is no longer a Democrat. The man who is a "suitable" candidate for two separate parties, under separate names and upon different and diverging principles, would not be apt to be fit for the candidate of either party, if either looked beyond the sordid consideration of mere "availability."

The Times and Its Supplements.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has this year set the pace for some of the greatest dailies in the country. It is a model paper—clean, conservative, and consistent. Its supplements are alone worth more than its subscription price.

ARBITRATION.

From The Washington Star.

It is a gentle purpose which inspires the men of power,
And brotherly affection is the topic of the hour.
Here's health to you, Great Britain! Let all talk of war be stopped;
Our weapons, like your h's, shall have fame by being dropped.

'Tis not alone o'er boundary lines we tremble for our rights;
Nor are the seals the only things that cause us sleepless nights.
And, as we frame a treaty with such vigilance and care,
Let us omit no item that with wisdom might be there.

Let's have a schedule which will make as plain to us as day
The price which any heiress for a title ought to pay,
With directions for securing all the rebates that accrue
If the goods should turn out badly—as, you know, they sometimes do.

Let us discipline the author who this continent assails;
Let's restrict the fertile fancy of the honored Prince of Wales,
That unsophisticated folk we may not rudely scare,
When we chance to journey 'mongst them, by the funny clothes we wear.

And your actors who protractedly regale this hemisphere
Should not raise the price of tickets when they vouchsafe to appear.
These and various other matters, it will surely be conceded,
Are points where arbitration is most seriously needed.

THE AILMENT OF THE CZAR

He Has Been Subject to Occasional Epileptic Fits Since He Was a Small Boy.

NO FEAR OF IMMEDIATE DEATH.

The Fits, However, Are Very Annoying and Have Increased in Frequency Since He Assumed the Crown.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The peculiar ailment of the Czar has been no secret at the German Courts for some years. Since he was a lad emerging from boyhood it has been known that he was subject to occasional fits. They were rare, however, and were supposed, after the closest medical diagnosis, to be likely to disappear as his physique strengthened.

The seizures, which in his early youth took place about every four months, became more frequent and of a more distinctly epileptic type, but they were never particularly trying to his constitution until after he became burdened with the work and troubles inseparable from the throne. During the last year he has had pronounced epileptic seizures about once a month. These are facts, not mere matters of press report or diplomatic gossip.

The private correspondence which continually proceeds between the Danish, German, English, and Russian royalties, their family correspondence, which is quite distinct from the diplomatic, contains much that never leaks out. But each high royal personage, male or female, generally has a confidant, and through these sources the alarm as to the Czar's condition has become known. Not that any serious fears are entertained as to his being obliged to create a Regency, nor any as to immediate danger to his life. His royal relatives are distressed, however, by the possibility of body and mind being weakened if the seizures do not lessen in frequency, and are understood to concur in urging the Czar to give up most of his imperial duties to the projected new Council of State.

His medical attendants have prescribed a strict regimen, designed to strengthen especially the nervous system. He has abandoned smoking, and only takes a very limited quantity of wine. Apart from his epileptic condition, his health is good. There is better news about the condition of the Czarewitch, and the Czar's younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael, always in delicate health, is becoming stronger.

The consumptive and neurotic tendency in the Russian imperial house has its parallel in the Austrian. The political consequences arising from the suicide of Crown Prince Rudolph and the illness of the present heir presumptive, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, have been long under consideration by Emperor Francis Joseph. It is now whispered in Court and high political quarters that the Emperor has consulted his Ministers and political leaders, both Hungarian and Austrian, to ascertain what support they would give to the recognition of his granddaughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, and that he has found ready support from Hungary, but little or none in Austria. The Emperor, who has reached his sixty-seventh year, has by no means abandoned his design to set aside the Salic law in Austria.

Meanwhile the health of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, is, according to newspaper report, greatly improved, but the story which the Archduke's supporters in Vienna have caused to be circulated, that his diseased lungs are healing and that he was recently able to go mountaineering in Corsica, is considered doubtful. He looked doomed about six months ago, emaciated and subject to severe paroxysms of coughing, and only his return to active duty in the army, and his reappearance in Vienna society, will convince the Court and public of his restored health.

DEATH OF GEN. CADORNA.

One of the Best Known of the Soldiers of Italy.

ROME, Feb. 7.—Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, one of the best-known of Italian soldiers, died to-day. He was born at Milan in 1815.

Gen. Cadorna, after graduating from the Military School at Turin, entered the army as an officer of infantry. In 1840 he left that branch of the service and entered the engineering corps. He was a Captain in 1848, when the Ministry sent him to Milan to form two companies, and the provisional Government of that province named him Major. He became a little later Secretary General to the Ministry of War. After the defeat of Novare he re-entered the infantry, and later served in Algeria on the staff of Gen. Saint-Arnaud. He commanded a company in the Crimea, and took a prominent part in the war of 1859. He advanced by successive steps, until he became a General, and was placed in charge of the reorganization of the Army of Tuscany, later commanding a division in the campaign of l'Ombrie and the Marches.

After the annexation of Southern Italy he received the command of Sicily, and repressed with much energy the brigandage in that island. During the war of 1866 he held a command, but did not take part in any engagement. In September, 1870, he entered Rome at the head of the Fourth Army Corps. He was promoted General of Division in 1871, and was named in the same year a Senator of the Kingdom. In 1875 he was placed, with the title of Lieutenant General, at the head of the army corps of Turin, and two years later he was placed on the retired list.

THE TREASURER'S CLUB.

Eighth Annual Entertainment at Broadway Theatre Well Attended.

The eighth annual entertainment of the Theatrical Treasurers' Club, at the Broadway Theatre, last evening, drew a very large audience. The programme had to be cut short, as so many had offered their services that there was not time to give all numbers. The performance was very interesting.

Among the prominent theatrical people who took part were Joseph O'Mara of the "Shamus O'Brien" company, Williams and Walker, the "two real coons" at Koster and Bial's; Julius P. Witmark, Julius Steger, who received several encores; Camille d'Arville, and Dennis O'Sullivan, who sang "The Low-Backed Car," an Irish ballad.

August Van Biene, the 'cellist, had promised Manager McCormick that he would play, but at the last moment he sent word that as sufficient prominence had not been given his name on the programme, he would decline to do so. Manager McCormick offered him a liberal sum to go on, but he refused. Some of those most interested charged that he intended all the time to refuse at the last moment.

Among the members of the club present were President Max Hirsch, Edward Fletcher, J. W. Hughes, E. F. King, J. T. McKeever, J. J. Donnelly, David Mayer, A. D. Andrews, Richard Watson, and E. F. Gillette.

"Tess of the d'Urbervilles."

Contracts for the production of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" by Minnie Maddern Fiske, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on March 1, have been signed. The models for the scenery, which will reproduce the most striking scenes in Hardy's novel, have been accepted, and Joseph Physioc and Seymour Parker, are now at work upon the pictures. Mrs. Fiske closed her tour on Saturday and will reach New York to-day, and rehearsals will begin at the Fifth Avenue this week. Charles Coghlan, who will originate the part of Alec d'Urberville, is due in New York on the Havel on Wednesday.

NEW BASEBALL RULES.

Report of Committee of the National League and American Association.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The committee appointed to prepare new playing rules for the National League and American Association of professional ball clubs has completed its work. It recommends changes in many of the existing rules, but none that alter the game in any essential respect.

Most of the recommendations are for the better government of players and for the avoidance of disputes. For example, the committee says:

"We recommend the addition to Rule 20, which relates to players' benches, a new section, which is as follows: 'Section 2—To enforce this rule, the Captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to a violation, whereupon the umpire shall immediately order such player or players to be seated. If the order is not obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to leave the playing field forthwith.'"

Another recommendation relating to discolored balls is as follows:

"In Section 2 of rule 14, regarding the ball, we suggest the addition of the words, 'In the event of a new ball being intentionally discolored or otherwise injured by a player, the umpire shall, upon appeal from the Captain of the opposite side, forthwith demand the return of that ball and shall substitute another new ball and impose a fine of $5 upon the offending player.' This addition is made so that the umpire may more easily enforce the requirements of the rule."

Many of the recommendations are simply suggestions to managers to see that existing rules are enforced strictly. There are many such recommendations relating to umpires. The committee insists that umpires should rigidly carry out all provisions of the rules so as to prevent disputes and scenes on ball fields.

Section 1 of Rule 56, concerning the umpire, is made to read as follows:

"The umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance shall any person, except Captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him, or question his decisions, and they (the Captains) can only question him as to the legal interpretation of the rules, and they shall not be permitted to leave their proper positions in so doing. The proper positions are the coacher's box for the Captain for the side who is at bat, and his regular fielding position for the Captain in the field. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the umpire under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game."

The committee, in concluding its report, says:

"We are emphatically of the opinion that whenever trouble has arisen on the ball field it has almost always been caused by the fact that the umpire has failed to enforce the existing rules. Many important rules which have been created to maintain the dignity of the game have become 'dead letters' and inoperative simply because the umpire declined to enforce them. This we consider radically wrong. It is useless to adopt rules, or to make changes in rules already adopted, unless the rules are enforced by the umpires."

SADDLE, TRACK, AND FIELD.

News of Hunt Clubs, Other Organizations, and Riding Academies.

The Queens County Horse Show Association met at the Hotel Manhattan Thursday. H. L. Herbert presided, and the following officers were nominated to be voted for at the next meeting: W. C. Whitney, President; Edwin D. Morgan and August Belmont, Vice Presidents; Charles R. Howe, Treasurer, and Samuel Willets, Secretary. The association will have a horse show at Mineola, L. I., in May, and at the next meeting a committee will be appointed to arrange the preliminary details. Among others present at the meeting were Charles G. Peters, Dr. L. N. Lanehart, Oliver W. Bird, and E. Willard Roby.

Troop C of Brooklyn has elected the following civil officers for the year: President—Capt. B. T. Clayton; Corresponding Secretary, Sergt. Charles Currie; Financial Secretary, Corp. H. J. Wieman; Treasurer—Private Peter L. Deyo. The newly elected members are Clarence N. Liebig, Henry A. Erhart, Edwin A. Schwan, Hugh T. Wreaks, and Frank G. Hedges.

The Tandem Sleighing Club, of which George B. Hulme is President, held its second meet of the season from the Plaza Thursday. The line was led by John F. Baudouine, Vice President of the club. Among others in line were Messrs. H. Williams, George B. Hulme, C. A. Rudyard, and Henry A. Playle. The third meet was held the following day, when there were six tandems in line. Mr. Hulme led the parade through the Park. The destination of the members was Durando's road house, where the parade was dismissed.

Lindsay Van Rensselaer, the well-known member of the Richmond County Hunt Club, will be married on Feb. 10 to Miss Lolita Coffin at Christ Episcopal Church, New Brighton, S. I.

At a meeting of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, held at the Waldorf Hotel Thursday, the following officers were elected for the year: President—Col. William Jay; Vice President—Perry Tiffany; Secretary and Treasurer—Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Board of Stewards—Messrs. Sidney D. Ripley, C. A. Stevens, Oliver W. Bird, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. The regular hunt days will be Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, until further notice. Ralph N. Ellis is Master of Hounds.

E. Clarkson Potter, the well-known polo expert, who was injured in the field at the close of last season's games, is rapidly improving, and is expected to be in the field again when the season opens in April. Mr. Potter is recuperating abroad, and letters from him to friends indicate his almost complete recovery.

The Arion Riding Club of Brooklyn holds weekly rides Tuesday evenings at the Bedford Riding Academy. The club is composed of many of the most prominent Germans of the city. Adolph Busch is commander, and among the members are Messrs. Charles Vollmer, C. P. Engelbrecht, Louis Gerdes, John Schultheis, Jacob Dugro, V. Schmitt, J. C. Seedorff, F. L. Johanns, William Rohn, H. Hilbrand, J. H. Ashoff, Theodore Fritz, Jacob Frank, Louis Frase, and Dr. F. A. Schlitz.

The members of the Squadron A Athletic Association are busy making preparation for their annual mounted games, which will take place at the armory on the evening of Feb. 18. The closing preliminaries for all competitive events will be run off Saturday evening, Feb. 13. Major Charles F. Roe is President of the association, and will be referee of all events.

The club rides of the Bedford Riding Club of Brooklyn take place on Wednesday evenings. Adolph Busch is Commander. A music ride will soon be given by the club, in which there will be a quadrille by ladies, fancy evolutions, tandem riding, and galloping manoeuvres by the male members of the club. Among those who ride on Wednesday evenings are Mr. and Mrs. John R. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoschke, Mrs. G. Tompkins, Miss Annie Wechesser, Dr. Charles Mapier, Miss Lorette, Mrs. A. Mander, Anton Wierl, Richard Gibbons, Miss Mary Lowry, Mrs. Charlotte Sheville, F. L. Johams, Louis Renault, H. Hildebrand, J. A. Quell, George Sommers, John T. Hildebrand, S. B. Krause, William Bohn, W. H. Hubbell, W. J. Moffatt, F. H. Whittin, J. F. Quigley, C. D. Williams, A. D. Napier, W. W. Smith, and H. L. Connell.

The members of the Rough Riding Class of the Central Park Academy are making arrangements to give a mounted athletic exhibition. The date has not yet been fixed. Riding Instructor Pierce commands the class.

Adventures of a Horse.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 7.—A horse belonging to Constable Jewett of Water Street, this city, had an experience this afternoon which nearly cost him his life. The animal was in a barn which is directly over the Passaic River. The flood, which was unusually high this afternoon, swept the building down the river, with the horse inside. On the way it struck the Arch Street Bridge, and was overturned. The horse got out and swam ashore.

THE REFORMS FOR TURKEY

IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE SULTAN WILL ACCEPT THEM.

It Will Be Explained to Him that the Powers Are Prepared to Enforce Them if Occasion Demands It.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—There is the very best authority for the statement that the draft of the reform protocol as completed by the Ambassadors at their conferences, in Constantinople, is drawn upon the assumption that the Sultan will accept the proposals, but there is no reference therein, either directly or indirectly, to any possibility of a resort to coercion on the part of the powers to enforce them.

Copies of the document reached the Foreign Offices, in Vienna and Berlin, on Saturday, and it is understood that the text of the proposals entirely coincide with the desires expressed by the Emperor and Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at their recent conference at Kiel. The opposition of the Kaiser to any further consideration of the question of coercion to enforce the Turkish reforms may have the effect to neutralize the results of the Ambassadorial conferences, though it is understood that in deference to the wishes of the other powers Baron de Calice, the Austrian Ambassador and President of the conferences, will be authorized in presenting the Sultan with the proposals of the powers to inform the Turkish Emperor that the powers are prepared to enforce their acceptance and operation. In regard to the extent or character, or the method of applying coercive measures, however, nothing has been decided upon.

A pretty good idea of the situation may be gathered from the utetrance of the Vossische Zeitung, which, in an article on the subject, says:

"The greatest task of the powers will only begin when the question is forced upon them that a long time will yet elapse before the protocol, after being approved by each of the Governments concerned in its formulation, goes through the formal diplomatic course of presentation to the Porte. This formality having been gone through with, the proposals will be presented to the Sultan by his Ministers, and they will be certain to be referred back to the Ambassadors, throughout a prolonged process of exchange of communications extending until 1898, unless events in the meantime shall shatter the Sultan's régime, and compel the powers to play each its own game. The plain truth is that now, as before the so-called concert, the powers are insincere, and do not intend to take concerted action in the matter of coercion, and the Sultan knows that they don't."

BISMARCK AND THE KAISER.

The Prince Will Probably Not Attend the Wilhelm Fetes.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Prince Bismarck's presence at the Kaiser Wilhelm commemoration fêtes is not now expected. Many old associates who desire to see him the prominent figure at the Berlin celebration, and who have urged and entreated him to be present, get the same reply, that his health is variable, and that his undertaking the journey, with its attendant excitements, depends on the advice of Drs. Schweninger and Chrysander.

The Prince will not admit that the Wedel-Count Herbert incident, when the Kaiser insisted upon Count Herbert Bismarck's invitation to the marriage of the daughter of Minister von Wedel to Lieut. von Bismarck-Bohlen, a cousin of Count Herbert, being recalled as a prerequisite to his own presence at the wedding, has anything to do with his reluctance to attend ceremonies which will bring him into contact with the Kaiser. The feeling shared by many leaders in the aristocracy is distinctly with the Wedel family, who were compelled to obey the Kaiser's behests.

It will be remembered that a void was left in Berlin society last season by a number of the highest and princely families absenting themselves from Berlin as a demonstration against the Kaiser's ill-judged interference with the private affairs of several highly placed personages. A similar movement again seems imminent. If the Wedel affair had occurred two months earlier there would have been noticeable gaps in Berlin society this season.

The Court Ball in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Court ball, which was held on Wednesday, was a perfect crush, over 2,000 guests being present. The Empress wore a lilac satin robe embroidered with gold and silver arabesques, and real flowers festooned over the bodice and skirt, a diadem of brilliants, and a collar of emeralds.

Mrs. Uhl, wife of the United States Ambassador, wore a white brocade robe trimmed with embroidered gold and diamond arabesques and real flowers.

The Berlin Boerse Depressed.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the British House of Commons on the position of Great Britain in Egypt, the renewal of the troubles in Crete, and the relapse of the Paris Bourse caused a marked depression on the Boerse here yesterday. Fontigues lost from ⅝ to 1¼ per cent., Austrian Credits 2½ per cent., and bank shares 1 per cent.

The Governor of Durango Dead.

DURANGO, Mexico, Feb. 7.—News has reached here of the sudden death of Juan Manuel Flores, Governor of the State of Durango. Ciprano Guerro has been appointed Acting Governor.

Precautions Against Plague.

The British steamship Glengyle, which arrived yesterday morning, via Suez Canal and Gibraltar from Chinese ports, was detained at Quarantine by Health Officer Doty and thoroughly disinfected. Many of the ports at which the Glengyle had touched were in bad sanitary condition, and in view of the ravages of the bubonic plague in India, Dr. Doty decided to take no chances. Accordingly the disinfecting steamer James W. Wadsworth was sent alongside, and all the effects of the crew were disinfected with live steam, while the members of the crew, fifty-six in number, were given warm baths. The vessel was thoroughly fumigated in the meantime, and after a detention of six hours was permitted to proceed up the bay.

The same course was pursued in regard to the Italian bark Fillipo de Negri, which arrived Friday from Singapore. She was released from Quarantine yesterday morning.

Two Mysterious Pistol Shots.

Detectives of the Mulberry Street Station spent most of the night in trying to find out about two pistol shots which a number of persons heard in the afternoon in the vicinity of Elizabeth and Houston Streets. It was said by some persons in the neighborhood that the shots came from the roof over 260 Elizabeth Street, where one family had had a wedding and another a christening. Other persons insisted that the shots had come from a Houston Street building.

Boy a Highway Robber.

J. Shanley, thirteen years old, was arrested last night at his home, 194 East Fourth Street. He was charged with highway robbery. The complainant is Sarah Newman, aged six, of 96 St. Mark's Place. She says that she received the change of a five-dollar bill in a grocery store, and when she reached the street Shanley snatched a dollar bill from her hand. The prisoner was locked up in the Fifth Street Station.

NORDICA MAY NOT SING.

Trouble Caused in Chicago by Rival Piano Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Mme. Nordica is billed to sing at a concert in the Auditorium to-morrow night, but, owing to the rivalries of two piano firms, she may not open her musical mouth.

Mme. Nordica says she can warble only to the accompaniment of a certain instrument. But a lawyer for another piano firm declares she is bound by the action of her local representatives to trill to the instrument made by his clients. The representative of the instrument to which Nordica is bound last night issued orders to put it on the stage, even if it took fifty men to do it. The rivals declare their piano will be in plain view of the audience when the curtain rises.

The trouble arises from an advertising contract given by the representative of a local agency for the piano with which Nordica, according to her agreement, can have nothing to do. The contract also provided for the exploiting of the piano in the concert programmes. There is even some talk of going into court before the concert begins, of applying for an injunction to prevent Nordica from singing with the piano to which she is bound by contract.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

Much Applause for the Boy Violinist, Master Huberman.

The leading feature at the twelfth Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was the performance of Master Huberman, the boy violinist. His playing evoked much enthusiasm, both in his solo rendition of "Suite," by Raff, and in his accompaniment of Mme. De Vere in Gounod's "Ave Maria." Plançon was unable to appear on account of a severe cold, and Bispham, in addition to his own numbers, rendered "The Lost Chord," solo, and sang with Miss Traubmann the duet from "The Flying Dutchman," as well as taking the place of Plançon in the final number, the quintet from "Die Meistersinger," by Wagner.

In the second ballad of the fourth number, Loewe's "Erl Koenig," Bispham received great applause, as did also Miss Traubmann, when she rendered Verdi's "Caro Nome," being recalled five times. The entire programme was enthusiastically received, though at times the greater part of the audience manifested displeasure at the persistent applause which seemed to emanate from a few persons in remote portions of the house. Anton Seidl and Louis Saar were the conductors, Amhurst Weber accompanist, and Signor Baraldi organist.

DR. POTTER'S CONTEST.

His Congregation Advised to Cultivate Forgetfulness of Wrongs.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter and his Baptist Tabernacle congregation again worshipped in the Welsh Congregational Chruch, in East Eleventh Street, yesterday morning. In referring to his church troubles, Dr. Potter said he had been trying to think his brothers were better than he had been led to believe, but he added he feared he had made a mistake. Later on in the sermon Dr. Potter advised his hearers to cultivate forgetfulness of any wrongs and injustice done to them.

After the service, he said, to-night there will be a meeting at Mr. Rockefeller's house where the action of the City Mission Society toward the Baptist Tabernacle will be discussed.

"The City Mission Society," he declared, "has called the Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams of the Amity Church to account for the sermon he preached here denouncing its action toward the Baptist Tabernacle. He wrote them an answer that he had said all that the newspapers had printed of his sermon, that he was still of the same opinion, and was ready to repeat his statements."

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY WORK.

Father Ryan Will Endeavor to Convert Christians This Week.

A week of missionary work among non-Catholics began last night in St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, West Fourteenth Street. Father Richard M. Ryan, who has been conducting similar services in Brooklyn, delivered a lecture before a large audience.

The purpose of the meetings is to win over Christians to the Roman Catholic Church, and along these lines effect Christian unity. Father Ryan's lecture last night was on the necessity of Christians uniting before they can convert the heathen. He will lecture every evening this week.

There was no religious service except singing hymns. A question box is placed at the door, and Father Ryan before each lecture will answer questions placed in it.

A Cable Steamer's Accident.

The French cable steamer Pouyer Quertier, Capt. Verlynde, arrived in port yesterday afternoon. The Pouyer Quertier sailed from Halifax Feb. 2 for the purpose of repairing the French cable recently broken on Brown's Bank, midway between Halifax and Cape Cod. On the second day out, and soon after reaching Brown's Bank, while engaged in picking up the broken cable, the main pipe of the port boiler burst. Fireman Jean Marie Leport was scalded so seriously that he died within a few hours. The steamer then got under way and bore up for this port for repairs.

Still Raided in Brooklyn.

The police of the Sixth Precinct in Brooklyn raided an illicit still yesterday morning on the second floor of 138 Cook Street and captured the outfit, together with Mrs. David Pashman, wife of the proprietor. Her husband escaped from a rear window. The information was given to a policeman by a Mrs. Sullivan, who lives in the house. The police found the still in full operation. It was a small affair, and consisted of a mash boiler and a small sheet-iron boiler.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Republican Club will hold its eleventh annual Lincoln dinner at the Waldorf next Friday evening at 6:30.

—At a meeting of the Long Island Historical Society Monday evening, Feb. 15, Clarence Pullen will give an illustrated lecture on "The City of Mexico."

—The Fourth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, will hold its third annual ball at the armory, on Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, Wednesday evening, Feb. 24.

—The review and inspection by Major Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Second Adjutant General, State of New York, of the First Naval Battalion, will take place Tuesday evening, Feb. 16.

—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers will have a reception and ball on Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, at the Murray Hill Lyceum, and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, it has been announced, will be there.

—An afternoon tea, with music, will be held at the home of Mrs. W. L. Bull, 31 West Forty-seventh Street, Tuesday, April 20, for the benefit of St. Mary's Guild of St. Mary's Hospital for Children.

—The Rev. J. J. Lewis of Boston will give an illustrated lecture, "In Old New England, the Nation's Childhood Home and Holiday Abode," at Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, this evening.

—"Should Ireland Consent to a Reduction of Her Representatives?" will be the subject of A. J. Barrett's lecture at Room 26, Cooper Union, to-night, under the auspices of the Irish National Federation of America.

—A reception will be given to the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, President of the Catholic Summer School of America, by the Catholic Library reading circles, at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Wednesday evening.

—The "Harlem Bachelors" have decided to give their first annual ball at the Harlem Opera House, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23. Some of the ladies who have consented to serve as patronesses are Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. George Wuppermann, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Olin D. Gray, Mrs. J. J. Blodgett, and Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton.

PROPOSED CUBAN REFORMS

Minister De Lome of Spain Gives His Views of Senor Canovas's New Decree.

VERY GENEROUS OFFERS MADE.

The Reforms, He Says, Are Calculated to Benefit the United States Almost as Much as the Island of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Spanish Legation has received, with the full abstract of the new reforms for the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, the preamble of Señor Canovas announcing the terms of the new decree. The preamble expresses the kindliest feelings toward the Cuban people, and declares that their mother Spain is disposed, as she always has been, to open her arms to them and to extend amnesty for past offenses, and declares that the application of the reforms only depends upon the insurgents.

Minister Dupuy de Lome, discussing today the scope of the reforms, said:

"The electoral reforms were not referred to at length in the decree of the Ministry, for the reasons stated in the preamble of Señor Canovas, that they will require the action of the Cortes. I am informed, however, that the Government contemplate extending greatly the basis of the suffrage, but they desire to do it in such a way as to prevent undue influence being acquired by the illiterate portion of the population.

"It is proposed to abolish the requirement that a man shall be a taxpayer there in order to be a voter. The present law requires the paymnet of taxes amounting in the aggregate to $5, except where the privilege of voting is extended to the graduates of the universities and other members of the learned professions. Any educational qualification which may be suggested by the Cubans, and which seems reasonable and proper, will undoubtedly be adopted by the Cortes. The subject must be regulated by that body, but it is the serious intention of the Spanish Government to adopt a policy of electoral reform which will greatly broaden the existing basis of suffrage and increase the number of Cubans who take part in the government of the island. In other words, under the new law any one may vote without regard to the five-dollar tax, provided he is not illiterate

"It is the purpose of the Government to show the greatest generosity toward the insurgents who lay down their arms. The reforms cannot well be put in full effect until the sovereignty of Spain is acknowledged in all parts of the island. The Government will not relax its military activity in any degree if the insurgents show a disposition to continue the contest and fail to appreciate the great concessions made by the home Government. Spain has gone to the utmost limit in her generosity to the Cuban people, and has established a system by which the island will hereafter be governed in Cuba by residents of the island instead of being governed from Madrid.

"The right to hold office is given to Spaniards who have lived two years in Cuba, because they have become in a large degree identified with the interests of the island. In this respect the proposed policy is not unlike that which has been pursued by the United States, where members of both political parties have delighted to honor citizens born outside the country. Conspicuous examples are found in the case of Mr. Wilson of Iowa, who is to be a member of the Cabinet of your next President, who was, I believe, born in Scotland, and of Mr. Carl Schurz, who was born in Germany, but was Secretary of the Interior under the Administration of President Hayes.

"The tariff features of the new decree are very comprehensive in their scope, and mean a great deal for the United States, as well as for Cuba. The first column of the new tariff schedules, providing for revenue, will contain the greatest number of items, leaving the list on which discriminations are made in favor of Spain not exceeding 20 per cent. of the value of the imports, a comparatively short one. The duties levied will be equal against all countries except Spain, and American manufacturers and exporters, in view of their familiarity with Cuban trade and their nearness to the island, are likely to appreciate the importance of these concessions.

"The situation will be much more favorable to American trade than under the reciprocity treaty of 1890. There were in that treaty two schedules for American goods, one of 25 per cent. and another of 50 per cent., but Spain had the right to provide for the entrance of her products free of duty, thus giving her a marked advantage over the United States. The Spanish West Indies are the best consumers of United States products that you have on this continent. It will be necessary for the home Government to consult the Cubans before a reciprocity treaty is concluded. The new reforms distinctly provide that such treaties may be suggested by the new Council of Administration.

"The Council of Administration will not only contain twenty-one members elected by the qualified voters of Cuba, but will contain Cubans among the other members if they possess the qualifications to attain the position which entitles them to seats. The members of the Council of Administration who will sit by virtue of their positions as President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Planters' Association, and other bodies may just as well be Cubans as persons born in Spain, if they show the qualities which naturally advance them to those places. The places are entirely open to native Cubans as well as to Spaniards."

PUBLISHED IN HAVANA.

Loyal Spaniards in Cuba Pleased with the Scheme.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—The authorities here have at last given their consent to the publication of the scheme of Cuban reforms issued last week by the Cabinet at Madrid. The Lucha and the Diario de la Marina today issued extras containing the reforms, but neither of those papers make any editorial comment. It can be stated, however, that loyal Spaniards are pleased with the scheme.

All five of the female political suspects who were brought here from the Province of Puerto Principe were released yesterday from the Casa Recogidas, or women's penitentiary.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

Dissatisfaction with the Concessions Offered to Cuba.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—There is much dissatisfaction expressed here over what are believed to be the excessive concessions made to the Cubans in the scheme of reforms, and it is thought that Cabinet changes are likely to result.

It is reported to-day that Marquis Pidal or Gen. Martinez Campos will shortly replace Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister. The latter, should he resign, would place himself at the disposal of the Crown, which would possibly advise him to support Marquis Pidal.

In an interview to-day, Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo declared that the Government would legally execute the reforms in Cuba, and would not wait for the complete pacification of the island. It would be sufficient if the rebellion were confined to the eastern provinces.

News from Santiago de Cuba.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago, which arrived yesterday from Eastern Cuba and Nassau, brought Mate George M. Oaks and six of the crew of the brig Rocky Glen of Boston, which struck on Blossom Rock, in the Bahamas, while leaving port, and became a complete loss. Passengers on the Santiago said that while the vessel was in Santiago de Cuba an insurgent band entered the suburbs and took away thirty head of cattle. Gen. Calixto Garcia had intercepted two Spanish convoys, they said, and he has between 8,000 and 10,000 men fully armed and equipped.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Morris Goodhart.

Morris Goodhart died at his home, 1,148 Park Avenue, Saturday, aged fifty-eight, from a complication of disorders, mainly heart trouble.

Mr. Goodhart was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1838, and came to this country with his father in 1846, locating in Hartford, and later in New Haven, Conn. He was graduated from Yale Law School in 1867, and, after serving one term as Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in New Haven, served one term as District Attorney. In 1869 he came to New York, and two years later married the daughter of the late Judge Philip J. Joachimsen, Judge of the old Marine Court. He practiced law continuously from the time of his arrival, and after the death of his father-in-law continued the practice which Judge Joachimsen had established in 1836. He was prominently connected with several orders, and the intimate associate of numerous lawyers of the earlier days.

Mr. Goodhart was President of District Grand Lodge No. 1, I. O. B. B., in 1874, and had been President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society since 1893. At the time of his death he was President of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, Past President, member of the Executive Committee, member of the Court of Appeals of the B'nai B'rith, Royal Arch Mason in the Tenth Degree, member of the Society of Past Presidents, I. O. B. B.; Chairman of the Committee on Laws, American Legion of Honor, and member of the Grand Council. He was also a member of the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Pythias, having been legal counsel for the State of New York for the last named.

His two sons, Laurence G., and William A., were associated with him in his office, and in addition to these and his widow, five children survive him—Mrs. Louis A. Koon of New Haven, and Philip M., Julius B., Arthur J., and Sadie May Goodhart, of this city.

On Dec. 31 last an operation was performed on him for an abscess by Prof. Lange, and he was in a serious condition at the time, but improved somewhat. Several days ago a complication of disorders manifested itself, and he died, mainly from heart failure, at 10:47 Saturday morning.

Mount Neboh Lodge, F. and A. M., will perform the Masonic rites over the body at the family home at 9 A. M. to-morrow, and the religious service will be at Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 9:30, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise. The interment will be in the family plot, at Washington Cemetery.

The Rev. Father Michael J. Dinneen.

The Rev. Father Michael J. Dinneen died at his home in Little Falls, N. Y., Saturday of consumption. He was thirty-three years of age, and was educated at the Ottawa University, Ottawa, Canada. He was ordained at the Troy Seminary, and was assistant pastor of the Catholic Church at Greenbush, N. Y. for three years.

Henry H. Brainerd.

Henry H. Brainerd died at his home in Haddam, Conn., Saturday, aged sixty-six, of cancer of the stomach. He represented Haddam in the General Assembly in 1884. He leaves a widow and six children, among them Austin Brainerd of Hartford, Owen Brainerd of New York, and J. Edward Brainerd of Putnam.

Obituary Notes.

—Major William F. Shellman of Savannah, Ga., Traffic Manager of the Central Railway of Georgia, died last night.

—Harry C. Dimock, contracting agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis Railroad, died Saturday. Mr. Dimock was thirty-eight years old, and was a native of Dixon, Ill.

—Capt. F. J. Maxwell, Chief of Police of Bloomington, Ill., died Saturday of nervous prostration, aged fifty-eight years. He was a native of Lockport, N. Y., and at one time was Captain of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry.

—Talcott H. Camp of Watertown, N. Y., President of the Jefferson County National Bank of that city, and also President of the Jefferson County Savings Bank, died yesterday, aged eighty years. He was born in Oneida County, and was the son of George Camp, one of the pioneers of that county.

—Frederick William Hinckley died Saturday at Portland, Oregon, after an operation for appendicitis. He was a son of D. B. Hinckley, Vice President of the Fulton Iron Works of San Francisco, and was born at Fruitvale, Cal., Sept. 12, 1870. On Sept. 22, 1892, he married Miss Florence Blythe, a wealthy heiress. He managed the Blythe estate in a highly successful manner.

—Mrs. Phoebe Ann Tilley, wife of the Rev. Stephen Terhune Van Derbeek, died at the home of her son, Charles W. Van Derbeek, in Hackensack, Saturday, aged eighty-two years. She was the daughter of Gersham and Sarah Stewart Tilley, and was born Sept. 6, 1815. She was married to Mr. Van Derbeek Jan. 19, 1837, at Tarrytown, N. Y. On Jan. 19 last the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding was the occasion of a happy reunion.

—A. H. Billings of Chicago, founder of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, the Home Savings Bank, and the Home National Bank of Chicago, died yesterday, aged eighty-five years. He was considered one of the shrewdest financiers in the West. It was he who, with Cornelius Garrison, bought up the Missouri Pacific many years ago when they heard Jay Gould had his eye upon it, and then sold it to Mr. Gould at a profit of several millions. Mr. Billings's wealth is estimated at about $25,000,000.

PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

But a Physician Counteracts the Effects of the Poison.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—Daniel H. Osgood, a lawyer of prominence and widely known, once a leading candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General, was arrested Friday night by Sheriff Wolsey of Tecumseh on the charge of instigating the burning of an elevator at that place last November.

Osgood for many years lived at Tecumseh and he and the Sheriff were old friends. In consideration of this the matter was kept quiet, the officer remaining over night with the prisoner. This morning he was permitted to go to the barn, and the two started directly after for the depot. On the way Osgood became deathly sick. He confessed to the Sheriff that he had taken poison and expected to die. He was taken to a doctor's office and a physician worked over him for two hours, succeeding in bringing him back to a normal condition.

Lena Benjamin's Death.

Coroner Hoeber said last night that he had issued subpoenas for all the persons concerned in any way with the death of Lena Benjamin of Fordham, who died last Wednesday without the attendance of a regular physician, but who is said to have been attended by Mrs. A. M. Stevens of 128 West Sixty-sixth Street, a faith curist. The papers require the attendance of the girl's father and other relatives and Mrs. Stevens at the Coroner's office at 11 o'clock this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Sheriff's Sale
At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
This (MONDAY) afternoon and five following days, at 1:30 o'clock, and on Friday evening, February 12, at 8 o'clock,
By order of EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Esq., Sheriff, by KLEINAU, LUTZ & CO., Sheriff's Auctioneers.
THOMAS E. KIRBY Conducting the Sale.
THE ENTIRE
Exceedingly Valuable Stock
OF
SYPHER & CO.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

DIED.

BOUGHTON.—Suddenly, Feb. 7, at his residence, 308 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, William H. Boughton.
Funeral services Tuesday, 2:30 P. M.

CLEMENS.—On Feb. 5, Emeline V., widow of Mellville Clemens, in her 69th year.
Funeral service from THE HOME, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.

EMMET.—At Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 7, 1897, of typhoid fever, Richard Stockton Emmet, Jr., son of Richard S. Emmet and the late Katharine Emmet, in his 26th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAPGOOD.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 6, Thomas E. Hapgood, aged 72 years.
Funeral services from his late residence, 91 Spring St., Sing Sing, Monday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Marlboro, Mass.
Boston papers please copy.

HURD.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on the 5th inst., Samuel H. Hurd, M. D.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Boston papers please copy.

PECK.—At Pomfret, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 7, William E. Peck, Head Master of Pomfret School.
Funeral services from Christ Church, Pomfret, Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock. Interment Southboro, Mass.

PURDY.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Feb. 7, 1897, Joel B. Purdy, aged 90 years.
Funeral Tuesday from his late home at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Interment in Ivandell Cemetery. Carriages in waiting at the station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:50 A. M.

RIKER.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, 1897, at the residence of his son, Clarence B. Riker, Maplewood, N. J., Andrew B. Riker, aged 68 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCOTT.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, 1897, Charlotte Roos Scott, daughter of the late William Scott.
Funeral services at her late residence, 224 West 34th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 5 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at his home, No. 47 West 73d St., on Feb. 4, 1897, Frederic Taylor, in his 60th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 47 West 73d St., Monday, the 8th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Philadelphia.

TENNY.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Feb. 6, 1897, Usher H. Tenny, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, Haverstraw, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

VAN NEST.—At East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 6, John R. Van Nest, in his 61st year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Walnut St., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, on the arrival of the 10:10 train from Barclay and Christopher St. Ferries.

WILSON.—Sunday, Feb. 7, at her residence, 78 Madison Av., Sarah Brown Wilson, widow of the late Dr. Robert Adams Wilson of Pittsburg, Pa., and mother of Theodore D. Wilson.
Services and interment in Pittsburg.
Pittsburg papers please copy.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ADAMS, Josephine A.	527 E. 72d St.	42	5
BROD, Wolf	Montefiore Home	37	6
BOETTINGER, Ludwig	265 Rivington	76	4
BARONE, Josephine	91 Mulberry St.	1	6
BRICKSTONE, John	345 W. 43d St.	34	5
BARCHI, Antonio	28 Roosevelt St.	45	7
BEHRENS, Minna	416 E. 9th St.	51	5
BOLTE, Charles H.	420 Cherry St.	33	5
BRUST, Rachael E. M. A.	149 W. 4th	10	6
BEATTIE, Wm. L.	402 W. 31st St.	5	6
BAUER, Joseph	City Hospital, B. I.	45	5
CHANG, Chong	10 Mott St.	25	6
COPACK, Sarah	343 W. 38th St.	34	6
CATOGGIO, Barbara	139 Thompson.	1	6
CLEMENS, Emeline V.	891 Am. Av.	68	5
EHRENTREN, Lena	524 6th St.	27	5
EGAN, Julia	Almshouse Hospital	68	5
FRISCIA, Pasquale	115 Elizabeth St.	1	6
FINKBEINER, Louise	228 W. 33d St.	49	4
FARRELL, Thomas	237 Avenue A	63	5
FREWAN, Ellen	178 E. 80th St.	77	5
GLUCK, Harry	39 Norfolk St.	2	6
GANGLE, Simon	Brooklyn	51	6
GROOSKY, Nathan	150 Clinton St.	6	7
GERSTLAUER, Matthew	438 E. 23d.	70	5
GRAMLICH, Frederick	833 2d Av.	1	7
HIGGINS, Christopher	437 E. 18th St.	86	5
HOLDEN, John H.	242 W. 58th St.	62	7
HARTMAN, Maud	W'ard Parker Hos	3	6
IPPOLITO, Giulia	424 E. 112th St.	1	6
KALISKY, Hirsch	1,701 Lex. Av.	90	5
KING, David C.	211 E. 108th St.	54	5
LEVIN, Isaac	Seton Sanitarium	25	6
MILLER, Lilly	171 Allen St.	1	6
MOODY, Thomas	337 W. 36th St.	48	4
MILLER, Joseph	2,371 3d Av.	10	6
MEYROWITZ, Eleanor A.	Home for Incurables	60	5
McDONALD, Margaret	735 E. 9th St.	86	5
NEWMAN, Rufus	233 W. 47th St.	61	6
NOONAN, Thomas	202 E. 36th St.	34	7
ODELL, Magdalena	William's Bridge	43	4
PETRONE, Domenico	117 M'berry St.	33	6
QUINN, Catherine	271 W. 39th St.	41	5
RIZZO, Marianna	72 Crosby St.	29	6
REED, Florence	312 E. 73d St.	2	6
ROTZENBERG, Becky	23 Henry St.	19	6
SEDIVY, Frantisek	95 7th St.	70	5
SCHWAAB, Adam	80 Perry St.	69	5
SCHOENFELD, Louis F.	845 Am. Av.	28	5
STEELE, Margaret	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	10	6
SINCLAIR, E. H.	221 E. 124th St.	63	5
SCOTT, Charlotte R.	224 W. 34th St.	68	6
WERR, Magdalena	320 E. 13th St.	66	6
WAGNER, E. G.	245 W. 143d St.	36	6
WALLACE, Victor M.	215 E. 57th St.	2	7

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
BAKER, Mary J.	104 Warren St.	38	5
BLOCH, Rachel	164 Boerum St.	1	4
BENNETT, Harry	276 Dean St.	17	4
CAVANAGH, Edith	157 Conover St.	4	6
CIVILLO, Carmine	10 Carroll St.	2	6
COLLIA, Raymond	7 Nassau St.	1	6
ERMENTRAUT, Tillie H.	797 Glenmore Av.	6	6
EDELBLUM, Goldie	1,012 Gates Av.	1	6
FERGUSON, Alexander H.	144 Rodney St.	78	5
FARRELL, James	396 Gates Av.	26	5
FEUERBACH, John P.	657 Classon Av.	1	6
FALVEY, Timothy F.	Railroad Av., corner of Conklin Av.	8	6
FAZZIO, Francisca	687 4th Av.	32	4
GAGHAN, Mary M.	116 Bond St.	56	5
GLADER, John E.	87 Eagle St.	1	5
GRIFFIN, George	315 Park Av.	1	6
HARFORD, Mary	48½ Stockholm St.	83	4
HUETHER, John	216 Stagg St.	43	5
HILLMEYER, Ernest	277 S. 2d St.	1	4
HEINAN, Isidor	664 Grand St.	19	5
HALLOCK, Charles H.	Peru, N. Y.	57	6
HARTH, Elizabeth	415 Knickerbocker Av.	61	5
JOHNSON, Henry B.	Fort Hamilton.	48	4
KUNZLI, Barbara	35 Debevoise St.	4	6
KLEINLEIN, Elizabeth	47 Ralph St.	66	5
LYNCH, Ann	Home for Aged	70	5
LENDARDT, Katie	234 Ellery St.	1	5
LITTLE, Elizabeth A.		79	6
MULVEY, Anna	197 Duffield St.	1	6
McMAHON, James	445 17th St.	45	6
McGOWAN, Rebecca	3 Spencer Court	64	5
McMAHON, Kate L.	537 Kosciusko St.	49	4
McCORMICK, William H.	138 Nassau Av.	56	6
McGRATH, George B.	144 19th St.	1	7
NELSON, Gitil	2,045 Bergen St.	1	6
OHRT, George	83 Marion St.	60	5
ORF, Margaretta	94 Starr St.	67	5
RICE, John S.	101 Prospect Place	78	6
RICH, Charles L.	775 Myrtle Av.	1	6
RUSSO, Lucia	142 McKibben St.	2	4
RYAN, John	158 Richard St.	28	6
SAX, Catharine	1,943 Dean St.	28	6
SHALVEY, Bridget	612 Atlantic Av.	85	5
THOMPSON, Amos C.	323 Carroll St.	70	4
THORP, Adeline	203 Halsey St.	81	6
VERFENSTEIN, Walter D.	562 Henry St.	2	7
WARING, Edgar B.	342 Willo'by Av.	42	5
WESCHE, Henrietta	2,143 Pacific St.	1	5
WENDEL, Frederick	22 Harrison Pl.	1	7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.
FREE VIEW.
EXECUTORS' SALE
Masterpieces of the great
Dutch and French
ARTISTS.

BLOMMERS, COROT, DAUBIGNY, 2; DIAZ, DORE, DUPRE, JULES, 2; DUPRE, JULIEN, 2; JACQUE, 2; JIMINEZ Y ARANDA, MAUVE, 6; MESDAG, 2; STEWART, JULES, VAN MARCKE, ZIEM, 2.

"Those representing the modern Dutch school are strong and superior examples. Anton Mauve's 'In the Pasture,' with its delicate tints of Spring; 'Returning to the Fold,' with its tender sentiment; and the 'Return of the Flock,' with its lovely color and fine tonal quality, are a delight to study."—N. Y. Times.

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF
MRS. F. E. CROSBY,
Wednesday Evening, February 10,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Robert Somerville, Auctioneer. Ortgies & Co., Managers.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

To the holders of certificates of deposit for STOCK of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after February 3, 1897, holders of certificates of deposit of the Guaranty Trust Company (formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company) issued for stock of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, may exchange their New York, London, and Amsterdam certificates at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 59 CEDAR STREET, New York, and their Boston certificates at the office of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, for the common and preferred stock of the new company to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization.

Holders of such certificates are entitled upon surrender thereof to receive shares of the common stock of the new company to the amount of the shares of the old company represented by their certificates, and in addition thereto one-tenth of that amount in preferred stock of the new company. Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of preferred stock may sell such fractions to the Trust Company to which their certificates are surrendered or may buy from it such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. The price of fractions will be based on the closing quotations at the New York Stock Exchange of the day previous. It will be understood that parties forwarding certificates by mail desire to sell any fraction of share to which they may be entitled, unless they instruct to the contrary.

Holders forwarding certificates by mail are requested to state whether they desire the new securities sent to them by mail or by express at their expense. All certificates must be indorsed in blank, and if stock is requested in any name other than that appearing on the face of the certificate, its assignment must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, or must be acknowledged before a notary public.

One hundred schedules per diem will be exchanged at each depositary.

The transfer books for certificates of deposit will close permanently on this date.

New York, February 2, 1897.

Guaranty Trust Co.
NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS
DATED JAN. 1, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that sixty-three (63) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

6	1654	2094	2504	2911	3144
1285	1705	2123	2507	2928	3192
1300	1838	2171	2523	2943	3214
1334	1891	2184	2588	2965	3254
1438	1899	2198	2608	2971	3386
1463	1934	2254	2630	3036	3403
1547	1971	2265	2700	3045	3451
1574	2023	2357	2705	3101	3467
1583	2027	2438	2719	3130	
1627	2063	2452	2742	3132	
1636	2084	2455	2745	3139	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 10, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, Jan. 26, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-three (63) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
EDWARD V. CARY, Agent,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 10th of February, 1897, at 105 per centum and accrued interest, say $1,056.50 per bond.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Georgia Pacific Railway Company Equipment 5% Mortgage Bonds, Dated July 17th, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety 48-100 dollars ($44,990.48.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY**, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 16th day of February, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some interesting developments may come into the stock market this week. A number of conspicuous corporations are expected to issue their annual reports. Interest will also, to some extent, fasten on what develops, or may promise to develop, in Senator Lexow's trust investigation.

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One of the annual reports due is that of the United States Leather Company. Wall Street is much mixed as to what its figures will be. Officers of the company furnish no forecast. Leather preferred stock was active last week. It was some time ago stated that some special dividend could be expected. This is now semi-officially denied.

***

Official information as to Chicago, Burlington and Quincy may also be provided this week. Burlington has been for some time past, next to Sugar Trust, the most active stock in Wall Street. At Boston, the financial headquarters of the company, there are expressions of confidence in the property's condition. In all the granger stocks, and in Burlington especially, there is a large short interest.

During this week there may be developments also in the Stock Exchange's campaign to better Wall Street's current business.

***

Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅞	Great Northern pf.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	3⅜	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Met. Traction	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	1⅛
Bay State Gas	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅛
Chicago Gas	1¾	Nat. Lead	2¾
Chi. & Northwest.	1	N. J. Central	1⅝
C., B. & Q.	1⅛	Pullman Car	2½
C., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	St. Paul & Duluth	2¼
C., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	St. P. & Omaha	2⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅛
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Illinois Steel	4½	Western Union	1
Long Island	3¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1⅞

***

Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1⅜	Or. Ry. & N. 4s	1¼
At. & Pac. 4s, t. r.	1¼	Peo. Gas Chi. 1st con. 6s	1⅝
B'way & 7th Av. con.	1	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1¼
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1½	Rock Isl. deb. 5s	2
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 4s	1⅞
C., B. & Q. 7s	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B	1¾
Col. C. & I. 6s	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class C	1¼
Erie gen. lien	2	St. P. 1st, I. & M. Div.	1½
Evans. & T. H. 1st	1	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	1¼
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1½	U. Pac. col. tr. notes	1
Nat. Starch 1st	1	Utah South. Ext., t. r.	2
Nor. Pac. gen. line inc. 5s	1⅛		
Or. Sh. Line 6s, t. r.	2		
Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	2¾		

BONDS DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1¼	Mex. & Int. 1st	1½
Ch. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1⅛	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs.	4⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1⅛	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s	3	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Kan. & Texas 2d	1½	Union El. 1st	1
Kent. Cent. 4s	5		

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The following gives the highest and lowest and closing prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Last Feb. 8, '96.
American Cotton Oil pf.	54½	54½	54½	68
American Spirits Man'frs.	14¼	12¾	13⅞	..
Amer. Spirits Man'frs. pf.	33	31	32⅞	..
Amer. Sugar Refineries	117⅝	113⅛	114⅛	113⅛
Amer. Sug. Refin. pf.	103½	101¾	102	100
American Tobacco	75	72	73	76⅛
American Tobacco pf.	103	103	103	101½
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	15⅜	14⅝	14¾	16⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf.	25¾	24⅝	24¾	25½
Baltimore & Ohio	16	15¼	15¼	39
Bay State Gas	12	10¾	11	18½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19	19	19	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	91	91	91	..
Canada Southern	46¼	45	45	50¾
Central Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	17¼	17½	17½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	75⅞	73¾	74¼	80¾
Chicago Gas	78¾	76⅛	77½	65½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77⅛	75¾	76	75¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	133½	133	133	128½
Chicago & Northwestern	105	103⅞	104	104¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	69	67¼	67½	73
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	28½	27	27½	38⅝
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1	¾	¾	3½
Col. Fuel & Iron	26¼	26¼	26¼	30
Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	4⅛	4	4	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.	11½	9¾	9¾	18
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	40	40	40	..
Consolidated Coal	35	35	35	..
Consol. Gas Co.	149½	149¼	148	158¾
Delaware & Hudson	108⅝	107¼	108½	129¾
Del., Lack. & West	153	151¾	152½	161½
Denver & R. G. pf.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	47
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105¼	105	105¼	..
Erie	15	15	15	..
Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
General Electric	36¼	35¼	35⅝	29⅞
Great Northern pf.	122	121	122	110
Illinois Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	95½
Illinois Steel Co.	38¾	34½	34½	..
Laclede Gas	24¼	24	24	21
Lake Erie & Western	17	16½	16½	22
Lake Erie & W. pf.	67	67	67	75
Lake Shore	154¼	152½	153	146½
Long Island	52½	48	48¼	82
Louis. & Nash.	51⅞	50⅛	50¼	..
Louis., N. A. & Chi.	..	..	..	9⅞
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	..	..	..	23¾
Manhattan Con.	90¾	89	89½	108½
Metropolitan Traction	108¾	108	108	108
Michigan Central	90	90	90	97½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	48	48	49
Minnesota Iron	50	50	50	68
Mo., Kansas & Texas	14⅛	13¾	13¾	13
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	31¾	30⅜	30⅜	29¼
Missouri Pacific	23	21⅞	21⅞	23⅞
Morris & Essex	165	165	165	..
National Lead Co.	25⅝	22½	23	27¾
National Lead Co. pf.	91	89¼	89¼	88
New Central Coal	5	5	5	..
New Jersey Central	100¾	98¼	99¼	107⅜
New York Central	94	93¼	93½	98¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	165½	160	165½	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	12	12	12	14
New York, Sus. & West.	9	8½	8½	10¾
New York, Sus. & W. pf.	25½	24¼	24½	29¾
N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
Northern Pacific	16⅜	14⅞	14⅞	..
Northern Pacific pf.	38⅞	37⅛	38¼	..
Ontario Mining	10½	10½	10½	..
Ontario & Western	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15½
Or. Ry. & Nav. pf.	45½	44	44½	..
Pacific Mail	25⅞	25	25⅜	30⅝
P., Decatur & Evan.	2¼	2¼	2¼	3½
Phil. & R., all in. pd.	27	26⅛	26¼	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	13⅝	13½	13½	18¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	50	50	50	57¾
P. Palace Car Co.	156	155½	155½	160¾
Rio Grande Western pf.	40	40	40	..
St. L. & San Fran.	5⅞	5¼	5¼	..
St. L. & San. F. 1st pf.	40	38	39¾	..
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	16	13⅝	15¼	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	3½	3½	5¾
St. Louis S. W. pf.	11⅛	10½	10½	12¾
St. Paul & Duluth	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
St. Paul & Omaha	51¾	48	48⅛	40½
Silver Bullion certs.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	68½
Standard Gas pf.	108	108	108	..
Southern Pacific	15¾	15	15¼	21⅝
Southern Railway	9¾	9¼	9¼	10½
Southern Railway pf.	29⅞	28⅝	28¾	32½
Standard R. & T.	11⅜	11	11⅛	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30⅞	29⅛	29½	33⅞
Texas Pacific	9¾	9⅛	9¼	8⅞
Union Pacific	7⅝	6½	7¼	7⅝
United States Leather	9	8¼	8¼	11½
United States Leather pf.	62½	58½	59¾	67½
United States Rubber	22⅜	22¼	22¼	27
United States Rubber pf.	76	75	75	83½
Wabash	6⅜	6¼	6¼	7⅜
Wabash pf.	16½	15¾	15¾	18⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84½	82½	83	85⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¾	2¼	2¼	12¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	10½	9⅝	9⅝	40¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £201,886 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 53.39, became 52.45 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,750,000f in gold and 1,450,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange steady. Posted rates $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅜@$4.86½ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜@95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—par@25c premium.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills 1¼ per cent. The gold plethora increases. Silver was inactive. The stock market was dull, being depressed by foreign politics. Consols advanced ⅜. American railroad securities were inanimate during the greater part of the week, but were better at the close. Northern Pacific advanced 2, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 1, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Illinois Central, and Union Pacific each ¼. Central Pacific declined 1½, Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Louisville and Nashville each ¾, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, Denver and Rio Grande common, New York, Lake Erie and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Norfolk and Western each ¼.

VIEWS OF MR. RUSSELL SAGE.

People who are worrying over Mr. Russell Sage's health are not keeping up to date.

To appreciate just how full of vim and vigor a man of Mr. Sage's years can be, it is only needed that there shall be an opportunity to hear him discuss current financial and political conditions. There have been sunnier views than Mr. Sage is just now giving currency to; there have been much more hopeful prophets. Indeed, Mr. Sage's own views are ordinarily much more sunny, and his custom hitherto never has been to show anything but a bullish front. Mr. Sage himself says that now he is not a bear. But here are the views as Mr. Sage gives them to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The man who once remarked," says Mr. Sage, "that there is a time for everything, knew what he was talking about. You might almost think he was inspired and had both eyes on February, 1897, in Wall Street. He hit the facts just right. He didn't mean, though, that there was a time for fool things. Yet, if he was looking forward to the present time in Wall Street, he might even have said just that thing, and still escaped indictment.

"When I see some of the nonsense strutting around down here now it makes me feel all out of date. It's a pity to set up the fashion of being foolish. That's the new Wall Street style, though. Now, I am no Jeremiah. But all this sweet-voiced, rosy talk we are hearing in Wall Street just now is rank rubbish. It's deceitful and it's silly. 'Twon't go. No common sense in it. People are professing to get wildly enthusiastic over something that's going to happen some time. What it is and when it's going to happen, they own right up they don't know. But they are sure it's something good; and, anyhow, it's bound to happen. This is pretty enough, may be, to be called philosophy, but it won't go at the banks. And things that don't satisfy the Board of Directors and tickle the cashier are things, I notice, which don't have the habit of keeping up a market value down here in Wall Street."

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Observations like these might ordinarily be considered a trifle metaphysical, perhaps, but Mr. Sage is not given to wandering in the clouds. That exercise he reserves—so he avows with his own chirpy chuckle—for some other life than that which he has been making interesting for Wall Street generations.

"I stand just where I did two weeks ago," the alert old gentleman proceeds, "when you quoted me in THE TIMES. I told you then I was a bull on the general situation. I told you then I believed everything was going to work out all right. I told you then I felt sure we were going to have great big business improvement. But then I told you, too, that this improvement wasn't coming at any gallop. It was going to come slow. When it got here it would last. And I tell you those same things now.

"Enthusiasm over McKinley getting into office is all right, but getting into office is one thing and doing something after being in office is another thing. McKinley's all right. Was an original McKinley man myself. Got his picture over my office desk. Good face to look up at. Good record to look back at. Going to make a great President. His administration will be famous for good times. I believe that just as much as anybody else—but that's no reason why I should put myself on exhibition as an understudy for a donkey at a country fair.

"The good times we want will come intelligently when they do come. We've got to do something more than press a button. To hear the average man down in Wall Street talk, you would imagine that the 'magnificent era of prosperity' we hear so much about is camped out over here just back of Hoboken, only waiting for sunrise on the 4th of March to come gloriously floating over here on a Lackawanna ferryboat. It won't. At least, I don't think it will.

"We have got to do something of importance before this 'era of prosperity' gets to be fact. Before we have good times, we have got to get rid of bad times. Such changes aren't any twinkling-of-the-eye business. Cruel conditions have been existing. Serious business disturbances have been affecting all of us. Recuperation doesn't travel like electricity. Building up safely, we must build up carefully; and carefulness never yet went ahead at double quick. It sounds well to be predicting that we are to have a sudden transformation scene in the business world, but transformation scenes are theatre scenes; they aren't quite so natural and easy in the real world—where you and I have got to make our living, you know, my boy.

"I don't know much about the race track, though my horses are pretty good horses—tip-top ones, my boy; yes, to be honest with you, the very tippest-toppest—but, as I say, I don't know much about the race track, though I kind o' have a notion that it's the race track which has given most of these Wall Street talkers the idea of what Major McKinley's Administration's going to be like.

"They figure it out that there's going to be a great hurrah, somebody's going to wave a flag, somebody's going to do a whole lot of shouting, and then the Administration's going to dash away down a level track to break all the records—while down here (in the Wall Street grand stand) everybody bets and gets rich.

"And that's a kind o' nice dream, isn't it? Once I had an office boy who used to dream dreams like that. He wasn't much use to me. Couldn't get around fast enough. Feet always sore. Walking back from Sheepshead Bay.

"What became of the boy? Don't know. Over on the Stock Exchange, maybe, kicking about the bucketshops taking all the business away.

"Somehow, I got a notion from that boy, though, that horse races get over mighty quick. Not just the model for a National Administration in the United States.

"Major McKinley will give this country a dignified administration. Above all other men, he is, I am sure, least anxious for any spurts that are sensational instead of lasting."

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Mr. Sage says that serious-minded business men, outside of the speculative enthusiasts of Wall Street, are agreed that while improvement is bound soon to show itself we can expect it at no rapid pace. At the last meeting of one of his Boards of Directors—he referred to the Importers and Traders' Bank—Mr. Sage said he had a candid discussion with one of the most important men in the commercial world, an active partner in a conspicuous wholesale house.

"The opinions I am expressing to you," continued Mr. Sage, "are the same kind of opinions I got from this great merchant—that these times are hard, and, having been hard for half a dozen years, are not going to get good over night.

"Now, don't misunderstand me. I am a great believer in the future. This country's destiny is bound to be magnificent in every material way. What I don't like is the fashion of silly talk that has no other purpose than a temporary scheme to boost stock market quotations. All in good time the stock market will take care of itself. Giving it false starts doesn't help. It hurts. The stock market will have to wait, just as everything and everybody else have to wait.

"Business men are waiting. They are sitting right still. They want to see something accomplished that has got rock bottom in it before they get a new hustle on and begin to risk fresh money in business enterprises.

"The fact is, most of us have kind o' acquired the sitting-still habit during the last four or five years. Whenever we've moved around we generally have pushed up against an extra crop of bent pins to add to the liveliness of the generous supply already scattered around underneath us. Before we plump ourselves down in any new business seats we will be very careful about the vigor of our sitting down. Such new seats may be all right, but experience does make an ordinary mortal just a little shy and prudent."

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One subject upon which Mr. Sage expressed himself with especial emphasis was what he apprehends may be the outcome of last week's decision by the United States Supreme Court upholding the rights of a State to impose local taxes upon telegraph property.

"Is that decision final?" Mr. Sage was asked.

"Yes; 'spose it is. Maybe the lawyers can find a remedy. Don't know, but I doubt it. The decision may be good law. It's not just. It puts us at the mercy of cormorant politicians. Those fellows are never so happy as when they are bleeding a corporation. Such things oughtn't to be. It puts honest capital at the mercy of Populists. It makes the Government of the United States a first cousin to anarchy."

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Mr. Sage was asked if there was warrant for estimates made by a Wall Street news agency that State taxes, such as were suggested in the Ohio case, would aggregate a great annual imposition upon the Western Union's finances. But Mr. Sage was too busy to go further than he already had into the matter.

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While THE TIMES's representative was in Mr. Sage's office Mr. Sage, within a space of not more than five minutes, received half a dozen callers, talked to each, discussed business propositions with half the number, dictated letters to one clerk, signed checks for another, made appointments, and hurried off business telegrams.

Mr. Sage is probably the oldest active business man in Wall Street.

But—again—people who are worrying over Mr. Sage's health are not keeping up to date.

SOME OF THE CONDITIONS.

Messrs. Macy & Pendleton write:

"The general action of the market of late has indicated unmistakably that stocks are in strong hands. Occasional hesitation and reaction will mark the general advance, but they mean no more than the eddies and countercurrents that accompany a rising tide. Shrewd men with millions foresee a gradual but general return of confidence with the profitable investment of the idle millions now going begging at 1½ and 2 per cent., the full employment of labor, the harvesting and marketing at remunerative prices, of bountiful crops a half year hence, the advantage which must flow in long continued stream from our unprecedented foreign trade balance, the needed legislation regarding our National currency, the discomfiture and final rout of the croakers, the allaying of fears of international complications, and a reawakening of the old-time enthusiasm for and confidence in our glorious Yankee Nation, with peace.

"These are some of the conditions and achievements which far-seeing investors proceed to discount. Their realizations must bring golden returns to buyers of stocks at prices prevailing to-day."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65⅛.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50¾@51⅝c.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $296,892, and the exports for the same period $246,671. The net imports, therefore, have been $50,221. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $903,753; in 1895, $25,954,705; in 1894, $1,682,513, and in 1893, $17,940,376.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 4, 1897	£37,307,998	......
Feb. 6, 1896	48,595,689	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 4, 1897	76,440,916	£49,232,105
Feb. 6, 1896	77,469,220	49,632,962
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 4, 1897	29,264,634	14,634,816
Feb. 6, 1896	31,615,960	15,572,040
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 4, 1897	30,333,000	12,644,000
Feb. 6, 1896	24,850,000	12,695,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 4, 1897	8,528,000	11,389,000
Feb. 6, 1896	8,004,000	10,201,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 4, 1897	2,633,000	6,858,000
Feb. 6, 1896	3,106,000	6,849,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 4, 1897	2,724,667	1,362,333
Feb. 6, 1896	2,666,000	1,333,000
Total for the week	£187,232,215	£96,111,254
Total preceding week	187,293,739	95,052,837
Corresponding week last year	196,306,869	96,283,002

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Feb. 6	$602,717,314
Balances week ending Feb. 6	37,752,584
Exchanges week ending Jan. 30	525,710,070
Balances week ending Jan. 30	31,557,585
Exchanges week ending Jan. 23	608,254,005
Balances week ending Jan. 23	36,074,085
Exchanges week ending Jan. 16	580,757,153
Balances week ending Jan. 16	41,103,624
Exchanges week ending Jan. 9	710,203,423
Balances week ending Jan. 9	53,645,299
*Exchanges week ending Jan. 2	525,331,466
*Balances week ending Jan. 2	39,152,305

*Five days.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $4,608,200. The banks now hold $54,540,050 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $8,747,900, a decrease in specie of $125,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,075,600, an increase in deposits of $5,630,000, and a decrease in circulation of $1,324,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 6, '97.	Jan. 30, '97.	Feb. 8, '96.
Loans	$497,513,600	$488,765,700	$448,431,800
Specie	79,559,500	79,684,600	77,500,900
Legal tenders	117,221,000	120,296,600	85,874,500
Net deposits	568,961,800	563,331,800	492,771,900
Circulation	16,787,500	18,111,500	13,445,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Feb. 6, '97.	Jan. 30, '97.	Feb. 8, '96.
Specie	$79,559,500	$79,684,600	$77,500,900
Legal tenders	117,221,000	120,296,600	85,874,500
Total reserve	$196,780,500	$199,981,200	$163,375,400
Reserve required ag'st deposits	142,240,450	140,832,950	123,192,975
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$54,540,050	$59,148,250	$40,182,425

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$54,540,050	1892	$33,441,425
1896	40,182,425	1891	20,242,675
1895	33,766,225	1890	9,858,900
1894	85,633,700	1889	14,152,975
1893	18,654,000	1888	20,143,275

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$8,248,085
Corresponding week 1896	11,245,502
Since Jan. 1, 1897	45,219,411
Corresponding period 1896	52,504,196
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$7,521,968
Corresponding week 1896	8,406,366
Since Jan. 1, 1897	33,178,435
Corresponding period 1896	33,761,123
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$58,169
Corresponding week 1896	3,814,377
Since Jan. 1, 1897	520,905
Corresponding period 1896	11,320,401
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$909,766
Corresponding week 1896	1,750,175
Since Jan. 1, 1897	4,319,185
Corresponding period 1896	16,474,731

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	210
American Exchange	173	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	180
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mechanics' & Trad.	130
Central National	162	Mercantile	165
Chase National	525	Merchants'	136
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	154
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	204	New York	230
Continental	130	N. Y. County	650
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bk. N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	98
Importers & Traders'	530	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Man'frs	174	Western National	114
Lincoln National	750		

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF BONDS secured by the **UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND 8 PER CENT. MORTGAGE** will be held at the office of the **UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**, No. 80 Broadway, New York, at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1897.

The object is to afford to bondholders an opportunity for consultation as to the best course of action for them to pursue, and also of expressing any views they may have as to the action of the Trustee.

New York, Feb. 5, 1897.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Feb. 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the FERDINAND HIRSCH COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the counsel to the company, Messrs. Jones & Govin, No. 45 Cedar St., in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1897, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of February and reopened on the 24th day of February, 1897.—Dated New York, Feb. 8, 1897. WM. BOEHMER, Jr., Secretary.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Company.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, February 10th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 2d, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 11th, 1897. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company, for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New York City, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1897, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Secretary.
Dated, Jan. 21, 1897.

FEB. 4, 1897.
The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad St., in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 11, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dr. Louis H. Laudy, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

181st DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, January 26, 1897.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1897.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3, 1897.
Notice. A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.
The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2, 1897.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1897. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, February 6, 1897, and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1897.
PIERRE JAY, Assistant Treasurer.

The Directors of the Columbia & Western Railway Co. have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock for the half year, ending Dec. 31, 1896, payable Feb. 10th, 1897, at the New York office of the company. Books close Jan. 30th and reopen Feb. 10th.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
Consolidated Mtge. 4% Bonds, Preferred and Common Stock.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company
First Mortgage Bonds and Stock.

In view of the recent Receivership of the above Companies, and at the request of the holders to a very large amount of the above-mentioned securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee in the interest of such several classes of security holders and to prepare and submit a plan of Reorganization when needed.

All holders of securities of the above classes are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK, stating the amount and character of their holdings, to whom will be communicated all matters of interest.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
} Committee.
JOHN F. DILLON,
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Counsel.

Referring to the above advertisement, the Committee are now prepared to receive deposits, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, of **THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS**, and deem it important for the protection of their holders that such deposits should be made immediately under an Agreement, copies of which will be furnished upon application.

Negotiable engraved receipts are ready and will be delivered on deposit of the Bonds.

LOUIS FIZGERALD, Chairman.
NEW YORK, February 3d, 1897.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
New York & Ontario Land Company First Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 4th, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110% and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of five thousand one hundred and forty-four 82-100 dollars ($5,144.82.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of February, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular.

Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, COLlector's Office, January 12, 1897.—Proposals for Cartage.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, February 12, 1897, (under Sec. 25, Ch. 391, Stat. at Large, Vol. 18, Part 3, p. 191, and R. S. 3079.) for the cartage of unclaimed imported merchandise from the wharves, or other places, either to the nearest bonded warehouse, or to the United States Public Store, or from any bonded warehouse to the United States Public Store; for the cartage of imported merchandise from the Public Store that it may be necessary to transfer to a bonded warehouse, or to the United States Barge Office, and for the cartage of imported merchandise from any bonded warehouse to the Barge Office. The bids should state separately a rate per mile (fractions of a mile to count as a mile) per package for sample office packages, and a rate per mile per package for all other merchandise in bales, cases, crates, or otherwise packed, and per piece for merchandise without envelope, and a rate per load of 1,200 pounds for merchandise not packed. As exceptions to the rates bid under the above classification, the bids may state special rates for the cartage of packages below the average size contemplated by the bids under said classification. Particulars may be had upon application at this office. The contract will be let for a term of three years. Envelopes should be marked plainly, "Proposals for Cartage." No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for $1,000. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New York City, January 11, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, February 11, 1897, for supplying 20 Smith Premier typewriters, No. 2, or equal, and 20 Remington typewriters, No. 6, or equal. Blanks and full information for bidders will be furnished on application to undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Typewriters," and addressed to the undersigned. W. S. PATTEN, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

PROPOSALS.

LEASING OF BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

Ministry of Industry, Traffic, and Public Works.

GENERAL TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

By Order of the Minister, and in fulfillment of the provisions of Article 40, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of Law No. 429, dated 9th December last, and in conformity with Decree No. 2,413, of the 28th of the said month, there is made public the fact that, up to

11:45 A. M. of the 15th Day of May

of the current year, TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the General Traffic Department of the said Ministry, and at the Brazilian Legations in Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, and Washington, for the LEASING of the RAILWAYS owned by the Union, in accordance with the following Clauses:—

1st. The lease shall be for a period of 60 years, but the Government, having first obtained the authority of the Legislative Body, shall have the right to annul the same after the first 30 years of such period shall have elapsed, and, likewise, shall have the right to temporarily take possession of the lines and rolling stock for military operations, without requiring such authority. In case of cancelment for a consideration, the value of same shall be paid in gold and determined by the average net receipts for the last five years. Such average net receipts reduced to specie as aforesaid, at the exchange of the day, shall represent five per cent. of the amount which, added to the value of the work executed during the last three years, shall be paid by the Government to the person making the highest tender.

In case of temporary possession, the highest tenderer shall have the right to an indemnity not exceeding the average net revenue for the periods corresponding to the five years preceding the entering into possession by the Government.

2d. The price for the lease shall be:—

(a) A primary contribution of five million sterling paid at the time of the signature of the contract.

(b) An annual payment to be effected in gold, and to be made at the end of each half-year; the preference being determined by the maximum sum offered in competition.

(c) A percentage corresponding to 20 per cent. of the receipts that, in view of the balance sheet drawn up from the books, shall have exceeded the dividend or interest at the rate of 12 per cent. on the capital actually expended on the lines.

3d. The person making the tender shall be under obligation to present, together with the tender, a certificate to the effect that he has deposited in the Federal Treasury or at the Treasury Delegation in London the sum of £50,000 as guarantee for the signature of the contract. The successful tenderer who shall fail to sign the contract within 30 days from the date of the publication of such acceptance shall lose the aforesaid deposit in favor of the Treasury of the Union.

4th. Expenses incurred by the superintendence, which are estimated at reis 100,000$000, payable in advance, by half-yearly installments, shall be borne by the highest tenderer.

5th. The highest tenderer shall maintain the lines, buildings, works, and further dependencies, and the permanent way and rolling stock in a perfect state of preservation, he being under the obligation of increasing the rolling stock in accordance with the requirements of the traffic, and of delivering to the Government, without any indemnity, at the end of the period of the lease, the lines, buildings, works, and further dependencies, and the permanent way and rolling stock in a perfect state of preservation.

6th. The highest tenderer shall have the preference for the construction of the extensions and branch lines, which may contribute to the development and easy working of the traffic, the rights acquired by previous concessions being respected. He may likewise construct new lines for the service of suburbs on the Central Railway, double the lines along the whole extent of the railway, and widen the gauge of the Brazilian Central Railway in the zones where such widening may be necessary.

7th. The railroads leased shall enjoy the benefits of expropriation and of exemption from duties on the material imported for the use of the same.

8th. The highest tenderer shall have the right of revising the price per unit in respect of the various kinds of transport, and may apply the tariffs, (the tables varying according to the exchange,) and he may likewise establish new time tables, all this being done by agreement with the Government.

9th. Any questions that may arise shall be adjudicated upon by the Courts of the Union, and therefore should the highest tenderer reside in a foreign country he must have a duly qualified person in the Federal capital, with full powers to represent him.

10th. The Government reserves to itself the right of imposing fines from Rs. 2,000$000 to Rs. 20,000$000, (two to twenty contos of reis,) and the penalty of rescission for delay in the payment of sums due to the Treasury by virtue of the lease and for irregularities of the traffic, without a justifiable cause, or any other infringement of the contract, stoppage of the traffic for more than 15 days, without justifiable cause, and delay in payment of the annual sum into the Public Treasury for more than 30 days from the period to be stipulated in the contract, shall be causes for rescission.

11th. Should the leasing of all the railways be effected collectively by one highest tenderer it is stipulated that the primary contribution of five million sterling shall be paid simultaneously with the leasing of the Brazil Central Railway, and that the percentage of this railway for the Fiscalization shall be reis 40,000$000, and the deposit for the guarantee of the signature £40,000.

12th. The aforesaid hypothesis being admitted, it is equivalent to a declaration by the Government that it accepts also tenders for the leasing of the railways either collectively or separately, the person making the tender having power in such case to name the percentage of the primary contribution and of the annual payment and the deposit for the guarantee of the signature of the contract.

13th. The provisions of Decree No. 1,930, dated 24th April, 1857, concerning the police and safety service of the Railways, and which shall not be contrary to the clauses of the contract, are applicable to the highest tenderer of the Company which may be formed.

14th. The railways to which this public notice refers are the following:—

1st. Brazil Central Railway, in the Federal District and the States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Minas Geraes, having 1,217,095 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 27,945,005$283.

2d. The Baturite Railway, in the State of Ceara, having 244,280 kilometres working. Gross receipts for 1895, Rs. 895,965$645.

3d. The Sobral Railway, in the aforesaid State, having 216,280 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 210,531$274.

4th. The South of Pernambuco Railway and the branch line in the State of Pernambuco, having 193,908 kilometres working. The gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 647,484$638.

5th. The Pernambuco Central Railway, in the State of Pernambuco, having 161 kilometres working. Gross income in 1895, Rs. 758,832$646.

6th. The San Francisco Railway, in the State of Bahia, having 152 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 660,692$022.

7th. The Paulo Affonso Railway, in the States of Alagoas and Pernambuco, having 116 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 87,214$997.

8th. The Porto Alegre to Uruguayana Railway and branches, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, having 587 kilometres working. Gross income in 1895, Rs. 2,109,437$985.

Department of General Traffic, 9th day of January, 1897.

General Director,
JOAQUIM MARIA MACHADO DE ASSIS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., February 5, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, March 9, 1897, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with Bedsheets, Beeswax, Wool Blankets, Brooms, Bugles, Buttons, Forage Caps, Fur Caps, Cap Ornaments, Casters, Clarionet Reeds and Caps, Facing Cloth, Spool Cotton, Sky Blue Doeskin, Drum Heads, Cords, Rods, and Slings, Cotton Duck, Flags, Blouse, Shirting, and Canton Flannels, Fur Gauntlets, Campaign Hats, Corset and White Jeans, Sky Blue and Dark Blue Kersey, Leggins, Gilling Line, Manila Line, Mattresses, Mosquito Head Nets, Music Pouches, Music Stands, Overshoes, Wrapping Paper, Pillows, Rubber Ponchos, Cotton Rope, Sheeting, Silk, Silesia, Wool Stockings, Tags, Tent Slips, Linen Thread, Trumpet Cords and Tassels, Twine, Cotton Undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples can be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders must state dates and quantities of their proposed deliveries. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For Circulars to Bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, Feb. 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received here until 11 A. M. April 6, 1897, for furnishing the following supplies required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered in New York not later than April 26, 1897: 25,000 pounds pea meal, in compressed cylindrical packages, 4 oz. each; 58 pounds saccharin in tablets of 2 grains; 20,000 sheets paper, vegetable parchment; 20,000 round pasteboard boxes; 20,000 bags Continental C brown muslin, 8 by 6 inches; 20,000 bags Continental C brown muslin, 4½ by 3 inches. Information, &c., obtained here. Right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 6, 1897, and addressed to Major J. F. WESTON, C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC LATRINE.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon Saturday, March 6, 1897, for the construction of a Public Latrine. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

A Bill to Stop Ticket Scalping—Passenger Agents Say It Will Enable Roads to Make Cheaper Excursion Rates.

A report has been made to the stockholders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company by President A. G. Blair. He says:

"While your property has been materially improved during the past year, it still needs many more improvements to strengthen and better its physical condition in order to reduce its operating expenses. We are in need of additional sidings, heavier rail, the filling of trestles, new bridges, and additional dock for the handling of ore at Huron. All of these betterments are essential in order to enable this company to operate the property upon an economical and safe basis as compared with its competitors and other railroads in the country."

The betterments and acquisitions of the year were 1,000 new cars and 12 new locomotives, the erection of 9 steel bridges, with 21 spans, and 1,000 tons of steel rails were laid and 10 miles of sidings built.

The report further says:

"The carrying of bituminous coal comprises more than half the company's freight tonnage. The demoralization in rates in the bituminous coal trade has been without a precedent. Coal has been carried and sold at lower prices than ever before known. The most necessitous railroad has made the rates, and its competitors have either had to meet them or else lose the business. At a meeting of your Board of Directors, held on the 2d day of January, a formal protest against the ruinous cutting of rates was addressed to the other railroads engaged in the bituminous coal traffic in the State of Ohio. It was hoped that after the election business would revive and earnings increase. On the contrary, however, the demoralization in bituminous coal rates has become more extreme, and the losses thus occasioned have not been offset by an improvement in other lines of traffic."

Iron-ore tonnage did not move as usual, and the company's docks are piled to their full capacity. Then the coal mining was hampered by strikes, and recent bank failures created distrust and added to the company's embarrassments.

A BILL TO STOP FRAUD.

Passenger Agents Want Congress to Suppress Ticket Manipulation.

There is now pending in Congress a bill amending the "act to regulate commerce" and designed to prevent frauds upon travelers by restricting the sale of railroad tickets except by regularly authorized ticket agents.

At a meeting last week of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of all the transportation lines in the territory east of Chicago and St. Louis and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers a resolution was adopted as follows:

"In the interest of public morals and the honest conduct of the passenger traffic of the United States, and in order to enable the railroads to comply with reasonable requests for reductions in excursion or convention rates to a greater extent than is now possible, the General Passenger Agents assembled here in mass meeting unanimously pray Congress to pass the bill on this subject now before it."

The passenger officials of the railroads say they find the ticket-scalping offices the greatest bar to the making of reduced rates for conventions and assemblies of educational, scientific, religious, commercial, and other bodies of a similar character from the fact that by the use of acids, false stamps, and other means the destinations of tickets are frequently altered, the limits changed, and the passenger traffic of the country generally demoralized.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Evansville and Richmond Railroad is to be disposed of at Sheriff's sale in Indiana, March 23, to satisfy a judgment against the company of $3,000,000, for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city.

—Rates on wool set by the Joint Traffic Association are, in carloads, minimum weight, 20,000 pounds, 39 cents for 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, Boston 5 cents additional, and usual differences to seaboard cities.

—The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association is to meet at 143 Liberty Street, Feb. 11. A successor as permanent Chairman of the board to the late George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be elected and the recent stories from Chicago about rate cutting and disruption of the association will be discussed. Chauncey M. Depew, it is believed, will be elected permanent Chairman.

ATTACK ON MOTT DROPPED.

The Central Labor Union Decides to Let Him Alone.

During the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday a report was asked from the committee that had been appointed to try and get Magistrate Mott's sanity inquired into by the courts.

One of the delegates remarked: "A crazy committee was never appointed on a crazier subject. I move that the subject be dropped, and the committee be discharged."

George Washington Jones, of the clothing cutters, who was on the committee, jumped up, and in a voice full of irritation, said: "I did not like going on this committee, but was compelled to do so. I did not favor the project, so you need not call me crazy."

"It would have cost the Central Labor Union a great deal of money to bring the matter into the proper court," added Delegate Jones. "I told Delegate Armstrong that it would be better to drop the matter, but he advised me to wait a little longer as something might develop."

The meeting then decided to drop the matter.

A report from the lately organized Executive Committee of Building Trade Carpenters and Woodworkers stated that all the carpenters' unions were in accord and the long struggle for supremacy had been peacefully terminated by mutual concessions.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 was notified that none but union musicians must be employed at the ball announced for March 1. Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musical Union complained that a non-union band had been engaged.

A resolution of the Social Reform Club that the provisions of the Greater New York charter be submitted to the people was indorsed by the union.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

129 WEST 82D ST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private house; one block from elevated station.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE, PUBLIC HEARING.—There will be Public Hearing by New York Harbor Line Board, 11 A. M., Friday, Feb. 19, 1897, in Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York, on application of Dept. of Docks, New York City, for change in established harbor lines from West 23d St. to West 81st St., North River, New York City. All persons interested are invited to be present and give their views. HENRY M. ROBERT, COL. CORPS ENGRS., PRESIDENT OF BOARD.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, William A. Duer, referee, 315 Delancey Street, south side, 50 feet west of Goerck Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,904.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 26.4 by 110, four-story frame building, and two-story frame buildings, with stores, on street in rear; also, 248 to 252 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 68 by 92, one three-story and two two-story frame buildings; also, 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 97.11½ by 92, five and six story brick brewery and three-story brick office; also, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 26.4 by 100, three-story frame building, with store, and two-story brick rear buildings; also, 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 280 by north 38.5 by west 55 by north 53.7 by west about 225 by south 92 to beginning, eight one, two, three, four, and five story brick brewery buildings on 243, 245, and 258 to 265, three-story frame buildings, with two-story brick stables and one-story frame buildings in rear of 247 to 251; also, 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 249.4½ feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50.7½ by 92, three-story brick and frame stores and tenements, with two-story frame building and four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $526,016.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Leon Sanders, referee, southwest corner of Lyon and Doris Avenues, 76.10½ by 100; also, Doris Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Lyon Avenue, 20.2 by west 101.10½ by north 120.2 to Lyon Avenue by east along same 25 by south 100 by east 76.10½ to point of beginning. Due on judgment, $3,474.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 1,564 Madison Avenue, west side, 43.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 19 by 70, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,074.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE BY The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. AND The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co, AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY. APPLY TO BUREAU OF INVESTMENT OF THE Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts. Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL,............$2,500,000.
SURPLUS,............$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. EXECUTORS' SALE. ESTATE OF PETER R. WARNER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway—
120 WEST 12TH STREET, 3-story dwelling, lot 23x103.3.
161 WEST 12TH STREET, 2½-story dwelling, lot 20.10x103.3.
5 CHARLES STREET, 3½-story dwelling, lot 22 feet front, 95 feet deep.
Maps, &c., from Messrs. A. S. & W. Hutchins, Attorneys for the Executors, 69 Wall St., or from the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

185 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—Handsome four-story brownstone house; rented entirely or in part; private family or business.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Montauk Building, Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane.
New fire-proof building, with all modern conveniences. Large and small corner and inside offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and assist with sewing; three years' personal references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing; can wait on a lady; best city reference. A. D., 977 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; six years' references. Ground floor, back, left, 113 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl in a private family to do upstairs work; is neat seamstress. 401 East 72d St., care of Wagner.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; city reference. 13 West 90th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a Swedish girl as plain cook and laundress in private family; good city references. 501 West 28th St., E. Samuelson, top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. C. D., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By reliable German; competent cook, baker; small family; good home preferred to wages; references. 169 East 91st St., Kapprelle's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework; in small private family; two years' city reference. 341 West 40th St.; ring second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good family cook and laundress; best city references; understands her business in all branches. 112 West 30th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young girl as cook and laundress in small private family, having best city references. Call, from 9 to 12, at 321 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a small private family; no washing; first-class reference. 126 West 50th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; willing and obliging; good baker; reference. Call, two days, at 213 East 25th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; best city reference; city or country. M. A., care of Mrs. Robertson, 258 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent German lady's maid or to grown children; willing to travel. E. T., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; very neat and obliging; has excellent references. M. J., care of Greenhill, 284 East 95th St.

MAID.—By superior young Swiss maid; good linguist, packer, seamstress; good sailor; experienced. Montreuse, 821 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in private family; personal city reference. 430 West 53d St.

Nurses

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a competent nurse, who has lived with her four years, and whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, 9 to 1, 92 Riverside Drive, between 81st and 82d Sts.

NURSE.—By a competent young lady; will take care of sick, nervous patient or invalid or insane; city or country; first-class hospital references. 239 West 27th St., second floor, back.

NURSE.—By a German lady to go out by the day or week; assist with housework. 328 West 59th St. Doernberger.

NURSE.—French; speaks German and English; unexceptionable references; understands young and grown children. Nurse, 753 6th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By parlormaid; English; competent; one year's reference; last employer can be seen. 217 West 36th St.; ring bell three times.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent seamstress to go out by week or month; private families; country no objection. W., Box 201 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl as seamstress; understands children's clothes; can assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 55 East 115th St., first flat, west side.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable North German girl as excellent seamstress and hairdresser; private family; references. C., 25 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress in first-class private family; understands all kinds of wines and salads; excellent carver; takes butler's place; best personal city references; wages, $25. 326 East 57th St., Savage's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman; permanent or otherwise; takes butler's place. Annie, Box 333, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young French lady wishes few private customers home or out. Helen Chandler, 118 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated; practical experience; willing to assist in office duties; refers to former employer. Practical, Box 211, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook; understands good pastry; can take whole charge of kitchen; man as first-class butler; good silver cleaner; best city references. Jules, 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class butler and valet; city reference; willing, obliging; would like situation in New York or outside. A. B. C., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—As butler or valet; is a first-class man; to keep a bachelor's apartment; is well up in his duties; German; middle-aged; six years' highest city reference. Valet, 201 East 14th St.

BUTLER, VALET, or OTHERWISE.—By a good, neat, steady, reliable young man; in permanent place; good reference. X. Y. Z., care of Mr. McKay, 823 Amsterdam Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a single man, speaking French and English; seven years' city references. Butler, 917 7th Av., corner of 58th St., Camacho's bell.

BUTLER.—By colored man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. Edwards, 241 West 61st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By butler or valet; is first-class man; age thirty-eight years; North German; highest city reference; strictly sober; last position three years. Butler, 25 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; best city reference; highly recommended by last employer. G. L., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; two and four years' personal references; wages, both, $75 or $80. E. A., 928 6th Av., tailor store.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age, 30; seven years' best city references; strictly sober. T. R., 112 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; four years' personal reference. Butler, 52 East 30th St., care of Lindahl.

BUTLER or VALET.—Age, 34; two years' best references; in a private family. T., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent and sober Swede; best city references. C. A., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; understands his business in all branches; in private family; first-class references. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

CHEF.—By a competent chef, soon to be disengaged, in a private family; fifteen years' references. H. A. M., 1,026 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Married; no children; first-class references; excellent driver and rider; take charge of gentleman's place; has own furniture if desired; strictly temperate; security given if required. Shine, 380 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man as gardener; no children; understands care of greenhouse and grapery and vegetable gardening; give fifteen years' references. J. L., 227 West 15th St., care Peters.

GARDENER.—English; married; no family; twenty years' experience in greenhouse; accustomed to the management of a gentleman's country place; good references. H. A. Bridgeman, 37 East 19th St.

GARDNER.—By a young man, 24, as second gardner or useful man on gentleman's country place; will be found willing and industrious; has good experience. M. J., 152 East 40th St.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man indoors; private family; assist waiting; gentleman's clothing, &c.; five years' references. Henry, 397 5th Av.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By a refined young man, 23, American, as second man, attendant, or companion. J. Macdonald, 1,334 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By a thoroughly competent, steady young man, with one or two gentlemen; first-class references. N. Y. C., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BAKER.—By a good bread and biscuit baker; city or country. 206 East 38th St.

PRACTICAL PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER will do work for landlords or real estate agents; in city or country; moderate. Fitzpatrick, 1,163 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FOR PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A good German girl to do general housework in a small family; good wages; reference required. Inquire at 241 East 18th St., between 1 and 2 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA ....Feb. 13
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Tuesday, Feb. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack......Friday, Feb. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 15
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack....Wednesday, Feb. 17
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla.Cent.& Pen.Fast F.& P.Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So.Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Ardandearg, (letters must be directed "per Ardandearg.")

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New York";) at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 8 AM for Trinidad, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New York; at 3 PM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Banan, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Banan";) at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Athos, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. §20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. §27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch.2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb.16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch.9, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb.23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 A.M.
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch.25, 7 A.M. | Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F.Bismarck, Apr.8, 10AM | F.Bismarck, May27, 10AM
Normannia, Ap.29, 10AM | Normannia, June 3, 10AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.) Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK.....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK....March 3
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS....March 10
ST. PAUL.......Feb. 24 | PARIS........March 17
SUMMER CRUISE to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia. By the American S. S. "Ohio." Sailing from New York June 26. Duration of cruise 70 days. Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kens'gton, Feb. 10, 11 AM | Southw'k, Feb.24, 11 AM
West'land, Feb. 17, noon | Noordl'd, March 3, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S NEW TOUR.
Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England. Leaving New York, per S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27. Also MAY Party May 8. Programmes and particulars free of all
Spring and Summer
TOURS TO EUROPE.
Either Independent Travel or Escorted Parties. China and Japan party March 4 and April 1.
THOS. COOK & SON, NEW YORK, 261 and 1,225 Broadway. Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Wash'ton St. Established over half a century.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Aurania, March 13, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC ....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu........March 13, 1 P. M.
PERU..............................March 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M., (Saturdays only.)
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN
Stations in New York, foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS, Pullman Sleepers, for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLAND STS.
8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:10 P. M. week days. Express, 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 4:30 P. M. week days. Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
3:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sunday, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway THEATRE. Cor. 41st St. EV'GS., 8:15. MAT. SAT. AN IRISH OPERA SUNG BY IRISHMEN. **Shamus O'Brien.** Only a few nights more.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. **MAY IRWIN,** in COURTED into COURT. "It smoothes out the wrinkles."—Eve. Telegram.

Herald Square Theatre. To-night at 8:15. "It is to Laugh." **THE GIRL FROM PARIS.** Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Wed. & Sat.

EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH Exhibits Every Hour.

KOSTER & BIAL'S XTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. Marie HALTON. La Belle OTERO.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. **TRILBY** Mats. Wed. & Sat.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Nights, 8:15. MATS. WED., LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, & SAT. **CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.** SWEET INNISCARRA.

5TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Fri. & Sat. **E. M. & JOSEPH HOLLAND. DR. CLAUDIUS.** Extra Holiday Matinée Friday, Feb. 12th.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. 30TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. American Water Color Society. Day and Evening. Admission, 25 cents.

Star. "CUBA'S VOW." Extra Mat. Friday, Lincoln's Birthday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb'y 12, **HOGAN'S ALLEY.**

AMUSEMENTS.

...NATIONAL... **CYCLE SHOW** GRAND CENTRAL PALACE 43d St. and Lexington Av. New York City.
The Greatest Cycle Show Ever Held.
Covered entrance from Third Avenue "L" R. R. and N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. to the building. Lexington Avenue cable cars pass the door.
7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band.
2 to 11 P. M. daily. ADM., 50 CENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, at 8 P. M.,
MONSTER ALL-STAR BENEFIT FOR NEW YORK'S POOR.
GRAND OPERA. Act from "Rigoletto," act from "Aida," in which the following artists will appear: Litvinne, Plancon, De Vere-Sapio, Traubmann, Campanari, Engle, Cremonini, Olitzka, Castelmary, Bevignani, Ancona, Viviani, Ceppi.
DRAMA. Members of Dan'l Frohman's Lyceum Theatre Company, Catharine Florence, Bessie Tyree, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Ferd. Gottschalk.
COMIC OPERA. Lillian Russell, Julius Steger.
VAUDEVILLE. Otero, Louise Beaudet, Marie Halton, Auguste Van Biene, Williams and Walker, and others.
Under the auspices of the NEW YORK JOURNAL and the personal direction of MAURICE GRAU, CHAS. FROHMAN, and ANDREW A. McCORMICK.
The Greatest Programme ever offered at a benefit in this city.
Artists mentioned will appear by courtesy of Maurice Grau, John Schoeffel, Dan'l Frohman, Cowdery & Duff, Koster & Bial, Oscar Hammerstein, Canary & Lederer.
Popular Prices—75c., $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera. LAST WEEK (but One) OF THE SEASON.
To-night, Gounod's opera, FAUST.
Calvé, Mantelli, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, Lassalle.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 10, only night of Mozart's opera "LE NOZZE DI FIGARO," (Marriage of Figaro,) with a great cast, including: Mmes. Eames, De Vere, and Calvé; MM. Ancona, Castelmary, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 11, at Brooklyn Academy. Mme. Calvé as Marguerite in Gounod's FAUST.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 12, first production in New York of Massenet's opera "LE CID."
Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, Bars, Lassalle; Mmes. Litvinne and Clementine De Vere.
Sat. Matinée, Feb. 13. Only Matinée and last performance of Mozart's opera "LE NOZZE DI FIGARO," (Marriage of Figaro.) Mmes. Eames, De Vere, and Calvé, MM. Ancona, Castelmary, and Ed. de Reszke, Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 13. Last of the Pop. Sat. Night Performances, "IL TROVATORE." Mmes. Traubmann, Mantelli, MM. Ceppi, Campanari.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 14. Last Sunday Night Concert.
Mon. Ev., Feb. 15. Last Performance of "Le Cid."
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF OPERA IN GERMAN BY THE **DAMROSCH OPERA COMPANY,** COMMENCING MARCH 8TH. FOUR WEEKS. SIXTEEN PERFORMANCES. The Season to include a chronological cycle of Wagner's Operas and Music-Dramas from "Flying Dutchman" to "Gotterdammerung." Address Henry D. Schaad, Box Office, Metropolitan Opera House.

Friday, Feb. 12.
As the work of General Armstrong and his helpers at Hampton is the natural outcome of the emancipation of the Negro, the Armstrong Association will commemorate the anniversary of Lincoln's birth by an entertainment for the benefit of Hampton Institute; Lincoln Day is Friday, Feb. 12th, and the gathering will be in the Berkeley Lyceum at 8 P. M.
The Hon. Joseph H. Choate will preside, and after some songs by the Hampton singers, Mrs. Waldo Richards will read selections from Hiawatha, which will be illustrated by tableaux by the Indian students.
Mr. Harris Barrett will give a representation of Uncle Remus, and plantation songs will be sung by the students' quartette in character. Tickets for the occasion ($1.50 each) may be procured from Miss Bryce, 40 West Fifty-fourth Street; Mr. Geo. McAneny, 54 William Street, or at the Berkeley Lyceum, 53 West Forty-fourth Street.

Columbia University Lectures on Music.
Ten Lectures weekly, beginning Feb. 15, in CARNEGIE CHAMBER-MUSIC HALL, at 4 P. M., by PROF. W. ADAMS BROWN, MR. MORRIS STEINERT, MR. H. E. KREHBIEL, MR. E. S. KELLEY, PROF. WILLIAM HALLOCK, MR. PHILIP HALE, PROF. H. W. PARKER, MR. H. T. FINCK, DR. H. G. HANCHETT, MR. DUDLEY BUCK. Course tickets, $5; single tickets, $1. Apply for tickets and circulars to Secretary of Columbia University.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DAILY. (MONDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Hockey Match, Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., St. Nicholas vs. All-Massachusetts Team.

Daly's EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES at 2. To-night, Wednesday, and Saturday, MISS REHAN in Pinero's merriest comedy, THE MAGISTRATE. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Ev'gs, THE GEISHA. Wednesd'y matinée, farewell mat., MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

LYCEUM THEATRE (at 8:10,) 4th Av. and 23d St. ....Matinées Thurs. and Sat. ....Daniel Frohman, Manager. 3d week—3 Matinées: Thurs., Friday and Sat. **The First Gentleman of Europe.** By Mrs. Burnett (author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Esmeralda,") and George Fleming. Preceded by "WHEN A MAN'S MARRIED."

Olympia MUSIC HALL. WINTER GARDEN. Adm. 50c. **Silly's Dinner** WITH LITTLE EGYPT, CORA ROUTT, THE 'CELLIST, AUGUSTE VAN BIENE AND 30 OTHERS. Winter Garden, Evening, 11 o'Clock.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. To-morrow (Tuesday) Afternoon at 3 o'clock, **MR. DAVID BISPHAM'S** Concert assisted by Miss Lillian Blauvelt. Concert Director, Mr. H. M. Hirschberg. Reserved seats, $2.00, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, (Friday.) **STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART.** Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15. Next Sunday—ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. Wednesday—Friday—Saturday. **UNDER THE RED ROBE.** Evenings, 8:20. Matinées at 2.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. XTRA Matinée Friday. EVENINGS, 8:15. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:15. **Secret Service.** 150th Performance March 1. Souvenirs.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Prices: 25 | 75, 50 | 1.00. Extra Mat. Friday, Lincoln's Birthday. **NEW YORK,** A Drama of Local Interest. NEXT WEEK—SUE, WITH ANNIE RUSSELL.

CASINO. LAST WEEK BUT TWO. LILLIAN RUSSELL Washington's BIRTHDAY MAT. AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2. JULIA MARLOWE and ROBERT TABER in a complete production of ROMEO AND JULIET.

Knickerbocker Theatre, 38th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8. Matinée Sat. **JOHN HARE** in A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Feb. 22, Sardou's new play, Spiritisme.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. EVENINGS, 8:20. MATS. FRIDAY & SAT. **HENRY MILLER. HEARTSEASE.**

HOYT'S THEATRE. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. **HOYT'S A CONTENTED WOMAN** XTRA MAT. Lincoln's Birthday, Friday, Feb. 12.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Special Mat. Friday. WM. H. CRANE in A FOOL OF FORTUNE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Week Feb. 8. To-night last time Sardou's THE BUTTERFLY.

DR. ABBOTT AND THE LAW

CHURCH ATTORNEYS SAY THE PREACHER IS SAFE.

Wording of the Act Defining Church Extinction Relates to Members Rather than Doctrines—Each Congregational Church Is Independent.

Chapter 723 of the Laws of 1895, which is called the religious corporations law, and is now causing considerable discussion in view of its possible bearing on the Dev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's utterances concerning the inspiration of the Bible, was passed by the Legislature for the purpose of codifying previously existing laws on the subject.

The provisions of the law relate with most direct force to the Congregational and Baptist Churches, and, according to its interpretation by various church officials, puts a governing board over these two denominations. It provides that the American Congregational Union, now the Congregational Church Building Society, shall be the governing religious body of the Congregational denomination in New York, and the Baptist Missionary Convention the governing religious body of the Baptist denomination.

It further says: "Such incorporated governing body may decide that a church, parish, or society in connection with it, or over which it has ecclesiastical jurisdiction, has become extinct if it has failed for two consecutive years next prior thereto to maintain religious services according to the discipline, customs, and usages of such governing body.

It is this provision which has excited comment, as bearing directly on the case of Dr. Abbott, whose utterances on the Bible have been condemned recently by many of his ministerial brethren.

Baptists Had Law Amended.

Edward Clinch is the attorney for the Baptist Missionary Society, a body interested in the law, equally with the Congregationalists. He said yesterday he was surprised to know that Dr. Abbott and his friends were just waking up to the fact of the existence of the law, as it had been on the statute books a long time, and was codified by the Legislature of 1895.

"That law," he said, "dealt with the question of Church corporations in general, but it affected the Baptist and Congregational Churches in particular, because it had the appearance of trying to change their polity, which is that of absolute and complete independence. The law of 1895 was ignorantly arranged. Many new provisions were added, and every law not incorporated in it was repealed. Many of its features show that those who framed it did not know what they were about.

"On account of its obnoxious features I at once, acting for the Baptists, set about to have the law amended so far as it affected us, and succeeded. The Presbyterians also objected to some of its provisions, and secured some amendments in their favor.

"Why the Congregationalists did not do the same thing I am at a loss to understand. It seems that they've just waked up. I am of the opinion, however, that they have found a mare's nest. I won't be certain as to what the law of 1895 says, but I believe that it provides merely for the governing body's obtaining control of a church which has become extinct; that is, which has died altogether, or has less than three resident members contributing annual pew rents.

"There is, so far as I know, no law which gives the Congregational governing body authority over Plymouth Church as long as the church is alive. I can't see that it is amenable because of its pastor's views."

W. I. Washburn is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, and was once its attorney. He said last night:

Pronounced "All Nonsense."

"All this talk is nonsense. The very essence of Congregationalism is the absolute independence of its churches. The law which was codified in 1895 is an old one, and has never hurt us yet. I am not thoroughly familiar with the provisions, but am familiar with our church affairs. The governing body has no authority over a Congregational Church, except when such a church has become extinct. If the law of 1895 could be construed as meaning otherwise it should be repealed, and I have no doubt would be held unconstitutional. Instead of the governing body controlling the churches in our denomination, its just the other way. The churches support and control it. Plymouth Church could very soon stop all its relations with our Church Building Society if it chose, and there would be no power in the latter to coerce the church. Therefore, so long as Plymouth Church stands by its pastor and keeps on its feet I should say both church and pastor are all right.

"The Manhattan Ministerial Association, some of whose members censured Dr. Abbott recently, have no authority over any one except themselves, and represent only their own views."

Section 15 of the law is on "property of extinct churches." The first part of this, which has been quoted, defines when the governing body may decide "a church, parish, or society in connection with it or over which it has ecclesiastical jurisdiction." Extinct Congregationalists interviewed say the question here would be to determine what "connection" the churches have with the governing body. The latter part of the section defines what shall be deemed the governing bodies of the Congregational and Baptist denominations, respectively. Mr. Washburn intimated that the Congregationalists will try and have the law amended in their favor. Mr. Clinch said the Baptists are still dissatisfied with it, and have several amendments to offer.

THE BOOK OF JOB.

Dr. Abbott Said Last Night It Is a Superior Drama Only.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, preached to an audience that filled all available room in the auditorium and overflowed into the church parlors. His subject was: "An Epic of the Inner Life." He referred to the book of Job.

He began by describing the book as a dramatic poem, and placed its date in the patriarchal age. Some of the modern Biblical students, he said, think it was written during, or subsequent to, the days of Solomon. Speaking of it as a drama, he considered it superior to the works of Shakespear, Aeschylus, or Goethe.

In telling the story of Job, Dr. Abbott said that the angel described in the book as "the adversary" was not the devil, but was a cynical angel, and that the picture of this adversary mingling freely with the pure angels, before the throne of God, was evidently conceived before the idea of the devil took root.

In the early part of his sermon Dr. Abbott, in speaking of the efforts of Job's friends to persuade him that he had been guilty of wrongdoing, made an undoubted reference to the recent criticism of his sermons when he said: "It is very hard for a man, when he is suffering injustice, from strange sources, or from enemies, to have friends, on whose support he had relied, accuse him of wrongdoing."

The lessons of the book, he declared to be that reality is better than falsehood; that there is a divine truth in some phases of agnosticism; that suffering is not punishment for sin, and that with Christ out of the world, we go back to the condition of misery and doubt in which Jonah lived. He declared that he did not know whether a man named Job ever lived. "That is a matter of no importance," he added. "The book itself is an epic poem, and may or may not have a historical foundation. If we look into this book for a consistent philosophy, we shall not find it."

In conclusion, he said: "I may state briefly the lessons this life picture furnishes. First, that reality is always better than falsehood. The man who, in the reality of his experience, challenges Jehovah, stands commended beside the men who are liars for God. Secondly, that humility is wisdom. There is a divine truth in certain phases of agnosticism. There are some problems too great for our understanding. There are some things which it is well we should admit we do not know."

After the sermon Dr. Abbott went to the lecture room and answered questions propounded by the audience. One of these was on his belief in a personal God. He replied:

"What I mean by personality is that I have a consciousness different from your consciousness, a will different from yours, an understanding different from yours, a feeling different from yours. I believe that God has understanding, has feeling, has will."

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Prof. Harold Jacoby of Columbia University is enthusiastic in the development of the photographic telescope. While he was in Europe there were made specially for him, at Helsingfors, Finland, a number of photographs of the stars surrounding the pole of the heavens. The new photographic telescope in Finland is not only without a superior, but is situated the furthest north of any in the world that are at all comparable with it in quality. The elevation at Helsingfors and the clear atmosphere make that the ideal place for an observatory, and the instrument there has already added a large quota to the scientific pabulum of the day. The negatives which Prof. Jacoby has secured were exposed according to a new plan, devised for the purpose of determining the most important fundamental constants of stellar astronomy. The plates were made with a fixed telescope pointed exactly at the pole. Very short exposures were made every half hour during fourteen and a half consecutive hours. Each star gives, therefore, a series of twenty-nine images, which lie on the arc of a circle. The common centre of all these circular arcs can be fixed by measurement, and will give the position of the pole with respect to the surrounding stars. When the position of the pole has been fixed, the astronomical constants can be determined by methods known to astronomers. No other method in use has accomplished this with a precision approximating that attained under the new process. Hence the value of it and the keen interest felt by astronomers and scientists generally.

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One of the clubs that gets a great deal of joy out of life is the University Glee Club, composed, as the name indicates, of graduates who sang in some college glee club. Out of this field it draws about sixty members from Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, and now and then the men are from the smaller colleges. The club rehearses weekly one or two of "the hymns we used to sing"; an hour or two of hard work is given to some modern glee, requiring considerable study, and an hour to sociability. Three times a year the club gives a smoker, when the members are allowed to invite several friends each. At the midwinter smoker Thursday night, there were choruses from the college song books and other more ambitious compositions. The Columbia College Glee Club was invited to sing, and several amateurs gave solos. One big bass refused to answer an encore. A dozen fellows seized him and marched him on the stage, where he was obliged to sing.

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The recent deaths of John C. Reid and George E. La Faye has brought to light a singular compact between two men and the execution of which only death prevented. Mr. Reid, during his journalistic career on THE NEW YORK TIMES, formed a strong friendship with George E. La Faye, who, throughout his life, was also a printer and newspaper man. Many years before their death, they agreed that in the case of the passing away of either, the survivor would attend the funeral of his friend, no matter how they might be separated, if it were possible so to do. In later years they did not see so much of each other as formerly, as Mr. Reid drifted into politics, as the widely-known Secretary of the Republican State Committee. Mr. La Faye evidently told his family of the compact, for after his death, on Jan. 24 last, they tried to find Mr. Reid to ask his attendance at the funeral, only to find that he, too, was dead, having passed away the next day after his friend, on Jan. 25.

RAISING FAMILIES FOR PROFIT.

How Connecticut Mill Operatives Provide for Their Old Age.

PUTNAM, Conn., Feb. 7.—The cable dispatches telling of the proposal of the French Government to offer premiums for large families, hoping by this inducement to restore the native population to its size of a quarter century ago, merely broach, as something novel, a system which has, for reasons not of statecraft, but merely personal, long been in operation in Eastern Connecticut.

In the mills, which are to be found wherever in this hilly portion of the State there is a water power, the workers are French Canadians. Big mills, with their hundreds and even thousands of operatives, are numerous, and little mills, each employing from 20 or 30 to 100 or 200 workers of both sexes, are tucked down between the hills in all sorts of possible and seemingly impossible spots.

In the large mills is to be found a sprinkling of women of other nationalities, but fully 90 per cent. are French. In the smaller mills there are practically none but French workmen.

What surprises the visitor who has come out of a New England city like Hartford or New Haven to see how cotton and woolen goods are made is the number of children in the factories. Should this visitor ask the Superintendent of a small mill to point out the children of one family, he will name half a dozen in the room in which he happens to be; indicate another on the stairs and four or five more in the various workrooms.

The father and mother may or may not be workers in the factory. If the family is large enough, the mother is the housekeeper, and the onerous duty of the father is to escort his offspring to and from work. He goes to the mill with them in the morning and knows that all are inside the gate before the hour for starting the machinery. At noon he conveys them home to dinner and back to the factory. At night he may come to take them home, but this is not an imperative duty. On pay day he comes to the factory and draws the wages of all of them.

A mile from Dayville, and about five miles from this city, is a factory from which a man, who can neither read nor write, draws over $90 a month for the labor of his children. The size of his family is indicated by an extract from the factory books showing that the children earn from $2 to $4.50 a week.

This Frenchman is merely one of many who have found profit in a large family. He is now making hay while the sun shines, and in a few years he will retire to a farm in Canada with from $1,000 to $2,000 in his canvas bag. There he will live, a nabob among his people, the remainder of his life.

This child farming is but one act of the drama of French factory life. The years during which all the children work and the father draws the wages are necessarily few. The fund for a life of ease must be made quickly. The female child, which at fourteen is the source of greatest profit, is ready to marry one of her own class at sixteen, and she does so promptly. The new husband and wife will work on in the mill for the next five years, with occasional interruptions when there are additions to the family, and then they vanish. They have gathered their savings and gone to Canada to raise a family. They make no fuss about the matter. It is the regular thing. Ten years later, or even sooner, they will be back with a big string of boys and girls to earn money for them; they will gather the profits and retire for life to the Canadian farm, as their fathers and mothers did.

It is noticeable of late years that the operatives are more in haste to be rich than formerly. They rush back to the factories with smaller families than were common twenty years ago. Indeed, it is rarely now that families of more than thirteen are found, and few in the factory tenements exceed ten in number.

Test Case as to Barroom Doors.

George Weiss, manager of Hollander's Café, at 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of violating the liquor law in the arrangement of doors leading to and from the barroom of the establishment. The case is brought as a test, and Magistrate Mott will visit the café in person this morning to see how the premises are arranged.

Chairman Hackett Much Stronger.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who has been rapidly regaining his health since his removal from Albany to this city, was so much improved yesterday that he was able to take a drive in the Park. His condition was so favorable that it was announced he would probably be able to come down to the committee rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel within a week.

CONVICTS MUST HAVE WORK

SUPERINTENDENT LATHROP SO SAYS IN HIS REPORT.

Large Deficits Appear in All the Prison Accounts for Last Year, Due to the Cessation of Labor.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, will submit his annual report to the Legislature tomorrow. Much space is given to the employment problem, the Superintendent taking the ground that the State is bound to find employment for its convicts, and that to condemn them to idleness is a cruel and unusual punishment. An imperative duty, he says, rests upon the State to find useful labor for these imprisoned men. Whatever occupation is chosen, criticism may be expected, but that does not overcome the right and duty to provide employment, to be exercised with discretion and regard for all the interests of the State, but always with firmness.

Smallest Population in Years.

Superintendent Lathrop notes that the population of the prisons is the smallest in years, partly because of the new law, by which convicts for less than five years may be sent to county penitentiaries. He is opposed to that act, believing better economy, administration, and discipline may be had in the State prisons. Especially is this true, he thinks, of the women's prison, which had 75 inmates at the end of the year, where there was room for 300, while women were committed to county jails instead. He says the women's prison at Auburn has excellent educational and reformatory features, and it is a palpable waste to set aside institutions for specific purposes and then not use them.

The health of the prisons has been remarkably good, owing largely to sanitary improvements in construction, and the death rate of 1.07 is the lowest on record. Even in the Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane, which is greatly overcrowded, and can only be relieved when the new hospital at Clinton is finished, the death rate was only 4.23, which is said to be low, compared with other insane asylums. For the new hospital at Clinton an appropriation is urged. The site is bought, foundations begun, and much of the work can be done by convict labor. Having adopted a humane policy for insane criminals, Mr. Lathrop says the State should carry it out broadly.

Expenses of the Prisons.

The net cost of the prisons shows an increase over 1895, though the expense was about the same. There is a difference against Sing Sing of $12,000, which is said to be only a matter of bookkeeping. But there is a large difference due to decrease of production and expensive sales commissions, so that where the prisons were at one time self-sustaining, they show for last year a total deficit of $353,393.28.

The cost of Sing Sing was $168,153.37; earnings, $50,323.14, from which $10,568.95 was paid as compensation to convicts, leaving a deficit of $128,399.21 upon an average population of 1,220.

The cost of Auburn was $154,763.06, with earnings of $52,339.96, less $7,637.85 paid to convicts, leaving a deficiency of $110,050.95, upon an average population of 1,014.

The cost of Clinton was $151,998.79; earnings, $40,587.06; wages, $3,715.39; deficit, $115,133.12.

This is something, Mr. Lathrop maintains, for which the Superintendent and his subordinates are not to blame. Mr. Lathrop says he is working in full harmony with the Prison Commission in trying to find work for 3,600 men, but it remains to be seen if it can be done within the law.

Work Must Be Found.

All of these men, he declares, who are physically capable, need to work. To this he adds:

"They are sentenced to hard labor; the law declares that they shall work. Their well-being as men imprisoned positively requires that they shall be employed at labor. To deny them this right to work is wrong, for it inflicts on such men unusual and excessive punishment; it is a cruel and inhumane act, for it imperils the health and the sanity of many of them to keep them in protracted idleness. The State has its choice; it can work these men if it chooses to do so. If they shall become idle and shall remain idle, the blame will justly rest on the State, which places them in such a condition. The reports of the Superintendent and of the prison Wardens and physicians for some years have stated the plain facts when idleness has been forced upon reluctant prisoners.

"No man who shall do an act to make idleness in the State prisons common and protracted can find any excuse to mitigate the merciless inhumanity of such treatment. The law now provides that the employment of these men shall be such as will afford training that shall enable them to be self-supporting after their discharge; or shall be productive, useful employment. The law is right; it is founded in reason and common sense; it is supported and vindicated by experience in handling imprisoned men everywhere.

"To advise that men be employed to carry blocks of stone across the prison yard, and then back again, is the counsel of brutal inhumanity. The treadmill and all similar contrivances were very properly discarded from the prisons long ago. The manhood of the intelligent keeper and of the prisoner alike revolted against their malignant worthlessness. Shall this imperial Christian Commonwealth revive and use them?

"The State only rises to its responsibility when it finds useful and productive labor for these convicts; when it puts them at work and keeps them at work at such employment. No employment will be selected and successfully prosecuted in the State prisons without objection and criticism, unless experience is at fault as a guide. There has been no stability in the laws regulating prison labor. They are changed from year to year, usually to meet some criticism. There is no assurance that the existing laws will be operative for twelve months. These changes make the management of the prisons more onerous and doubly difficult, and far more expensive. For, an industry may be carefully selected, become well established, and operate smoothly and with some economical success, when it is uprooted by law, and another must be sought.

"The State confesses its duty and acknowledges its obligation to the men whom it cares for in prison. The laws are the evidence of that. Has not the State the positive right to do what it ought to do in respect to its prison population? If it waives such right and fails in its duty, and inflicts great harm on many helpless men, a great wrong will be done where a benefaction might be conferred. The duty is compelling; hence the right to perform it is paramount."

ASSEMBLYMAN EMMET DEAD.

He Had Been Ill with Typhoid Fever Since the Opening of the Session.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Richard S. Emmet, Jr., Assemblyman from the Second District of Westchester, died in this city this afternoon at 228 State Street after an illness of four weeks with typhoid fever.

Mr. Emmet was but twenty-eight years old, and was a prominent lawyer practicing in New York City. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and lived near New Rochelle with his wife and one child. He was taken ill at the first week's session of the Legislature, and since then has had the very best of medical attendance. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court, Second District. He had never figured in politics until last Fall, when he became a candidate for the Assembly. The Assembly will take action on his death at Monday night's session.

Speaker O'Grady, in making up his committees, appointed Mr. Emmet on Judiciary and Trades and Manufactures. The remains will be taken to his former home tomorrow.

Richard S. Emmet, Jr., was a grandnephew of the Irish patriot Robert Emmet. When at his home, in Westchester, he lived on Pelham Road, near Travers Island. He was married to Miss Mary Olyphant of Troy. He had one child, a daughter two years old. His father is still living, but his mother died a year ago. He had two brothers, William T., a lawyer of Temple Court, this city, and Genville T. of New Rochelle. Three sisters also survive. They are Rosana, Lillian, and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, wife of the Supreme Court Justice.

The deceased studied law in Justice Keogh's office, and practiced from the office of his father, who is a member of the firm of Emmet & Robinson of Wall Street. He was Vestryman in Christ Church, of Pelham Manor. He was the youngest member of the Assembly.

JOHN BURKE BURIED.

Funeral of "The Mayor of the Bowery" Attracted an Imposing Crowd of Mourners.

John Burke, famous for many years past as the "Mayor of the Bowery," was buried yesterday afternoon from the home of his sister, Mrs. A. L. Mead, 169 East Eighty-third Street, and his body lies in Calvary Cemetery.

It has been many days since the east side saw such a crowd at a funeral. The entire square, from Third to Lexington Avenue, was lined with people and carriages. It was evident that few were curiosity seekers. "The best friend I ever had," were words heard on every side. Tears were in many eyes as the coffin was carried from the house.

Burke was born in the Sixth District fifty-four years ago. He had a kind heart and an always-open purse. Though he never mentioned his benefactions, it is known that he often left home with a goodly sum and gave it all away before many hours. It is said he was the main support of at least twenty poor families, and that over fifty of his old friends were given decent burial by his orders.

Burke had been the pioneer in the dime-museum industry in this country. He had also been a saloon keeper on the Bowery, and owned a faro bank, "run on the square."

The aristocracy of the Bowery was out in force. Under the call of Dr. M. D. Feeney, Chairman, the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Sixth Assembly District met at the Metamora Club and marched to the funeral in a body. Tammany men of other districts were also on hand, and they made a string a block long as they followed the hearse. Superb floral offerings filled one carriage, and at least sixty filled hacks were in the funeral train.

No services of any kind were held at the house, but a few intimate friends gazed on the face of the corpse. The pall bearers were ex-Alderman O'Neill, ex-Alderman Charles Smith, Charles Schafer, Nathan Frank, Thomas Duneen, and Frank Wilson. The Tammany delegation marched to Seventy-sixth Street, the remainder of the long procession passing on the Thirty-fourth Street ferry. Regular services were held at the cemetery church.

TO HONOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

Stained Glass Window for the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

As a tribute of respect to Queen Victoria and in honor of the approaching sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, the members of the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr propose to place a handsome stained-glass window in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in whose building, at Waverley Place and West Eleventh Street, the congregation worships.

This parish was organized in 1845, to build a church and hospital for British immigrants, and it obtained a grant of land on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, twenty-four lots in all, upon which to erect the church and hospital. These lots were subsequently transferred to St. Luke's Hospital Association, a part of the consideration for the transfer being that a ward, or wing, capable of holding twenty beds, should be known and designated as "The Ward of St. George the Martyr."

For many years the congregation worshipped here and there, with no settled church of its own, until, more than twelve years ago, it united for worship with St. John the Evangelist, the Rev. B. F. De Costa serving as pastor to both congregations.

Ever since its foundation the people of St. George the Martyr have held the Queen of England in tender memory, and have set apart certain days for services in her honor, notably on St. George's Day and Queen's Day, when stated prayers have been said. This is probably the only church in the United States where such recognition takes place. It is hoped that the window will have been completed so that it may be put in position for the coming anniversary. A number of Anglo-Americans in this city have interested themselves in the matter.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Probability that Trinity Cemetery Will Not Be an Obstacle.

Trinity Cemetery at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue has been considered as likely to prove the chief obstacle in the extension of Riverside Drive. The bill introduced in the Assembly contemplates the extension of the Drive from Claremont to a point north of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Trinity Cemetery lies directly between these points. It was at first sought to overcome the difficulty by the construction of viaduct around the western end of the cemetery and over the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. Another proposition is to cut through the cemetery, but to narrow the width to a hundred feet between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets.

Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Controller of the Trinity Church corporation, said yesterday the matter was considered by a committee of the Vestry last week, and would be taken up by the full Vestry tonight. A careful survey will be made to ascertain how the proposed routes will affect the cemetery. He was careful to say, however, that at present he could give only his own opinion and not speak for the corporation.

"The proposed driveway," he said, "will make a most desirable extension to Riverside Drive. So far as Trinity Church is concerned I do not see why it may not be made. For a space of forty-five feet along the western line of the cemetery there are no graves. Adjoining this is the railway land, which I think is sixty-six feet wide. Let the railway land be taken, and I do not think Trinity Church would object to giving up some also. Arch over the railway for the new road, take thirty-four feet from the cemetery, and the one hundred feet width called for in the bill would be secured. All that is necessary to be done would be to build two stone or brick walls and arch them over with steel beams covered with a cement floor.

"As to the cost of this, I do not think it would be very great, nor do I think the height of the viaduct would shut off a view of the cemetery from the river. Make it just high enough to clear the tracks."

Bold Sneak Thief Captured.

George Edwards, a negro, of 219 West Sixty-first Street, whose picture is 1,616 in the police gallery, was held in $3,000 bail in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of robbing the residence of C. J. G. Hall, at 124 West Seventy-third Street, Saturday evening. The family was at dinner, when one of the servants noticed that the front door was open. She reported to Mr. Hall, and his son Harry proceeded to search the house. He met Edwards on the stairs and asked who he was. The negro struck him in the face with a child's bank that he had taken from an up-stairs room, and ran past him out of the house. Policeman Hanify heard the cry of "Stop thief!" and caught the fugitive at Seventy-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. Edwards was indicted three years ago, the police say, for burglary, but was not tried.

Thompson's Picture Betrayed Him.

Walter Thompson, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, was held for examination in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of defrauding up-town grocery stores. His scheme was to follow customers from the store to their houses, learn their names, and then send an order to the store asking that certain goods be delivered to the bearer. He signed the order with the name of the customer he had followed. So many frauds of the description were perpetrated that complaint was made to the police. They caught Joseph Bredli, sixteen year old, of 14 Crosby Street, who had presented several of the orders, and he identified Thompson's portrait as that of the man who employed him.

TO BUILD ELECTRIC LINES

H. H. VREELAND PROMISES IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.

Contracts for Equipment for Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Madison, and Amsterdam Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street Lines Already Made.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company gave out the following statement yesterday:

"We have made the contract for the engines and the electrical machinery necessary to equip the Sixth, Eighth, and Amsterdam Avenue lines on the west side and the Fourth and Madison Avenue lines on the east side, and also the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line. The street construction will begin as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently settled to make it practicable.

"It is impossible to tell exactly when work of so extensive a character can be fully completed, but unless we meet with unforeseen hindrances, and if we have the reasonable co-operation of the public officials, we expect to have the lines in operation next Fall. The property owners along the lines have given their consent to the change very freely, promptly recognizing the great value of the improvement in general to all property in the vicinity, no less than the greater efficiency in service which will be made possible by the substitution of modern methods.

"As so many different rumors of our intentions have found their way into print, the property owners, when asked to give their consent, have manifested a very natural curiosity regarding the exact system which we expect to inaugurate. It would seem proper, therefore, to say that we intend to build the same kind of an underground electric railway as we now have in operation on Lenox Avenue, with the same high standard of construction and the same quality of equipment.

"The fact that we have such a road in actual operation has been of very great service to us in securing the necessary consents. We have thus been able, whenever the question has been raised, to refer the property owners to the road now in operation on Lenox Avenue, and have been much gratified by the fact that in every instance, when a resident, to convince himself of the desirability of the change, has examined and ridden over the Lenox Avenue line, he has promptly given his consent.

"The system is unquestionably the best now in successful use for street railroad traffic in the world. It does away with the nuisance and the necessary tardiness of horses, as well as with the unavoidable noise of the cable, and is less likely to produce blockades, because each car is independent in operation of the others.

"From all that we have been able to learn, this system has certainly given satisfaction to the residents along the line, and we have remedied minor defects from time to time, until now we are satisfied that the large expenditure of money necessary to improve these longitudinal lines is fully warranted by the operation of our experimental line during the past eighteen months. The machinery is now being built, and the work of track construction will be pushed with all possible vigor as soon as it can be begun.

"The construction for operation by this system is very much simpler than that of a cable road, as it is unnecessary to make excavations for the innumerable vaults and wheel pits required for the cable. Consequently, under reasonably favorable conditions, we shall expect to complete the work in all residential sections during the Summer period, when the larger number of people are out of town."

A BIG RAILROAD BRIDGE.

New York Central's New Route over Harlem River Will Be Opened Next Thursday.

The opening of the great four-track steel drawbridge of the New York Central Railroad over the Harlem River, and the new steel viaduct leading to it, which was to have occurred yesterday, has been postponed until next Thursday, in consequence of a delay in the completion of the station platforms at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

This improvement has cost considerably more than $3,000,000, and its manner of construction has been pronounced by engineers to be one of the most remarkable engineering feats on record. An entirely new four-track roadbed has been built without causing an hour's delay in the passage of trains.

One of the advantages the public will derive from the completion of this new work will be the opening of all cross streets under the railway, thus providing, in places where for many years there has been "no thoroughfare," a perfectly free passage for street traffic.

The bridge is the first four-track drawbridge ever constructed, and the largest of the kind in the world. It is 400 feet long and weighs 2,500 tons. The drawbridge is 58 feet 6 inches wide, from centre to centre of outside trusses, and is carried on three very heavy trusses. Between the central and each of the two side trusses is a clear space of 26 feet, which permits the passage of two sets of double tracks. The floor is corrugated, and the rails are bolted to it on steel tie plates. The trusses of the drawbridge span are 64 feet high in the centre and 25 feet high at each end. At the highest part of these trusses is situated the engine house, which contains two oscillating double cylinder engines, which turn the draw, and can be worked together or separately, so that if one should break down at any time the other can do the work.

This improvement will be of great commercial value to the State, inasmuch as it will facilitate the navigation of the Harlem River. The bridge being so high above the water will afford ample room for the passage of all tugs, barges, canalboats, and smaller sailing craft. It will not be necessary to open the draw except when large steamers or vessels with masts are to pass.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

Bids Invited for the Lease of All Roads Owned by the Government.

Authority for the leasing of the Brazilian railways to private parties having been granted by legislative enactment, the Minister of Industry, Traffic, and Public Works in that country has advertised for proposals. Tenders will be received by General Director Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis, at the General Traffic Department of the Brazilian Ministry of Industry, Traffic, &c., and at the Brazilian Legations in Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, and Washington, up to 11:45 A. M. May 15.

All of the railways owned by the union are to be leased for a period of sixty years, but it is provided that the Government, having first obtained the authority of the legislative body, shall have the right to annul the same after the first thirty years of such period shall have elapsed, and, likewise, shall have the right to take possession temporarily of the lines and rolling stock for military operations. In case of the cancelment of a lease for consideration, the value of the same shall be paid in gold and determined by the average net receipts for the last five years. In general, it may be stated that the price for the lease shall be: First, a primary contribution of £5,000,000 paid at the time of the signature of the contract; second, an annual stipulated payment in gold, and, third, 20 per cent. of the receipts in excess of an annual dividend of 12 per cent.

The railways to be leased are the following: Brazil Central, the Baturite Railway, Sobral, the South of Pernambuco, Pernambuco Central, the San Francisco Railway, the Paulo Affonzo Railway, and the Puerto Alegre to Uraguavana Railway and branches.

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SWAM IN THE EAST RIVER.

A Boy Remained in the Water Twenty Minutes and Won a Wager.

With the water only a few degrees above the freezing point, a boy undertook yesterday morning to swim the East River, between Capt. Miller's boathouse and Ward's Island.

The feat was attempted by Alfred J. Simmonds of 57 East One Hundred and Fourth Street on a wager of $25. A large crowd witnessed the test, and, while Simmonds won his bet, he did not succeed in accomplishing all that he said he would.

An acquaintance of the name of Adler had heard the youth boasting of his skill and powers of endurance as a swimmer, and offered to wager $25 that he could not swim ten rods or support himself for ten minutes in the tides around Little Hellgate. The exhibition grew out of this talk, and Simmonds, who is a protégé of Capt. Miller, the life saver, agreed to make the attempt to swim across the river Sunday morning.

Simmonds sprang into the water at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street at 11 o'clock, wearing nothing but trunks. The river is about 1,200 feet wide at this point, and the tides are treacherous. E. J. Maxwell followed the swimmer in a boat.

The boy swam a little more than 600 feet, and then encountered a cake of ice and hurt his side. This caused him to take to the boat, and give up the attempt to reach the east shore. When he reached the boathouse he was rubbed down, and soon got over the effects of his chilly bath. He had been in the water about twenty minutes, and both as to time and distance earned the wager.

FIERCE FIRE ON BROADWAY.

The Automatic Alarm Worked Too Late to Do Much Service.

Fire did about $30,000 damage in the six-story business building 620 Broadway shortly before daybreak yesterday morning. The two uppermost floors were gutted by the flames, and the lower floors and their contents were wrecked by the water pumped in by the firemen.

The fire started on the top floor, which, with the floor below, was occupied by Schloss Brothers, umbrella manufacturers. Both floors are equipped with automatic fire alarms, but for some unexplained reason they failed to work until the flames had burst through the roof. When the firemen arrived it was too late to save any of the upper portion of the building. Chief Bonner arrived and took command after a third call for engines had been sent in. After a couple of hours' hard work the fire was under control, but the Schloss Brothers' premises had been entirely destroyed through the whole block from Broadway to Crosby Street, and the other portions of the building were flooded with water.

Nearly all the loss is covered by insurance. The estimated loss is: L. Luska, dealer in Japanese goods on the ground floor, $1,000; L. Goldin, capmaker, second and third floors, $2,000; Samuel Shapiro, clothing manufacturer, fourth floor, $3,000; Schloss Brothers, umbrella makers, fifth and sixth floors, $2,000; building, about $5,000.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-23 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The smokstack of the steamer Alvena, recently sunk off Sandy Hook, was carried away by the storm of Saturday night. Now only her pole masts mark her location.

—The British steamship Strathdon, bound from Progreso to Boston, put in here yesterday for coal. She sailed on Jan. 25 and had used up an unusual amount of coal fighting the head seas and winds encountered.

—Louis Stern of 308 West Fifty-sixth Street, who was taken to Roosevelt Hospital last Saturday suffering from a fracture of the skull which he received by a fall, died at the hospital yesterday morning. Stern was sixty-one years old.

—"Cuba's Vow," a new melodrama, will be produced at the Star Theatre to-night. New scenery has been painted by Harley Merry, de la Harpe, and others. The cast will include Adelaide Cushman, Etelka Wardell, Rose Evans, Harrington Reynolds, and Hamilton Harris.

—Craft which waited in the harbor for Saturday's easterly storm to blow itself out found a good sailing day in yesterday, and twenty-one steamers and two sailing vessels put to sea. The number blown off shore will probably increase the incoming fleets of the next few days.

—The Metropolitan permanent orchestra has entered into an arrangement with Adolph Neuendorff by which he becomes the conductor of that orchestra in place of Anton Seidl, who goes to London in the Spring to conduct the Wagner operas at Covent Garden, during the season there. The engagement of Mr. Neuendorff is for a year, and begins in the middle of March.

Brooklyn.

—Park Commissioner Dettmer has refused to indorse the bill to make Cropsey Avenue, in Bath Beach, a parkway. He says the Park Department has as much to attend to already as it can handle.

New Jersey.

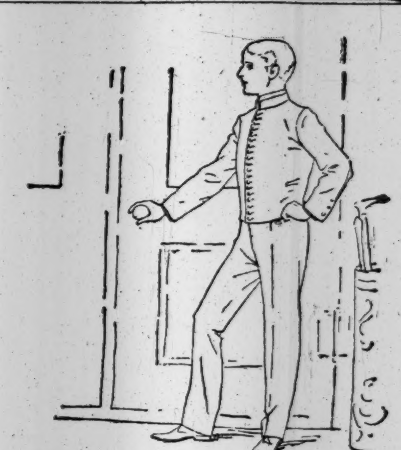
—The Jersey City Finance Board has ordered the issue of $7,500 worth of bonds for the purchase of a site for a new police station on Central Avenue, near Hutton Street, and of $12,000 worth for the erection of a new engine house in the Marion district. The rate of interest is not to exceed 4½ per cent.

To Aid the Church Periodical Club.

To aid the Church Periodical Club in its work of disseminating reading matter among the poorer church people, Alfred M. Collett of Oxford University will give two lectures on cathedrals. The first will be on "The Cathedral of York," Wednesday at 3 P. M., and the second on "The Cathedral of Canterbury," will be at the same hour, Wednesday, Feb. 17. Both lectures will be illustrated and will be given in the rooms of the Church Club of New York, at 578 Fifth Aveneue, entrance on Forty-seventh Street. Tickets will be on sale at the Church Clubrooms.

Brutally Kicked His Mother.

John Roach, twenty-two years old, of 9 Bostwick Place, Jersey City, went home drunk at midnight on Saturday. His aged mother was asleep, and because he had some difficulty in arousing her Roach became very angry. He knocked his mother down and kicked her in the face. Her nose was broken and she also had a severe gash on the right cheek. Her screams aroused the other tenants, and Roach was arrested and locked up.



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STAR SANG TO PRISONERS

MISS LILLIAN RUSSELL VISITED THE TOMBS YESTERDAY.

It Was Her First Experience in Prison—She Sang "A Song of Thanksgiving"—The Prisoners Heartily Applauded Her.

Miss Lillian Russell had a novel experience yesterday, and the prisoners in the Tombs were given an unusual treat. The operatic star sang in the beginning of the usual Sunday services in the women's department, the men's department in the old prison, and the boys' department. Warden Van De Carr, acting with the approval of the Prison Guild and of Chaplain William Lindsay, extended the invitation.

Miss Russell arrived at the prison at 3 o'clock, being driven there is company with Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, President of the Prison Guild, and Paul Steindorff of the Casino. Manager George Lederer of the Casino and his family arrived shortly afterward. A number of persons saw the party when it arrived, and some who had an acquaintance with the prison authorities attempted to go in, but Warden Van De Carr admitted few outside of those who usually attend the services.

Miss Russell was attired in black, with a few light touches. She had a black silk gown, with a black Persian lamb jacket, lined with ermine, a small bonnet trimmed with primroses and black feathers, and a muff of Persian lamb, with lace and violets.

She sang first to the women, some forty of them, who are in prison generally for petty crimes. Perhaps the most noted of these criminals is Mrs. Dupont, the defaulting cashier of an up-town department store. The women were allowed to sit in the large room in which they spend their days, and Miss Russell stood outside the barred gates and sang, accompanied by Paul Steindorff on a small, rather uncertain melodeon. Her selection was "A Song of Thanksgiving," the words of which are by James Thompson and the music by Frances Alliston.

"Let my voice ring out over the earth,
Through all the grief and strife"

were affecting lines, and the refrain was "Thank God for Love."

The women were seated in a dark corridor, and only their blurred forms could be seen. They were allowed to applaud, but none were permitted to come forward and speak to the singer.

In the men's department was a more picturesque scene. This place is in the old prison, with its narrow corridor, on which are the five galleries where the worst prisoners are confined. Walter K. Freeman, the electrician, under sentence of seven years and nine months for assault, and Isaac Zuker, the convicted firebug, sentenced to thirty years, were on the lower tier; Julius Stein, accused of large diamond thefts; Patrick Goggins, who killed a little girl with a blow of his fist, and Frank Farrell, accused of the murder of little Mamie Cunningham, were on the next tier, and many others, about 200 in all, accused of burglary, grand larceny, and other felonies, were in the cells.

Miss Russell stood near the bridge in the centre of the first gallery. Only about ten of the prisoners could see her, and they could catch but an indistinct view of her through the little square openings between the flat bars—openings so small that the visitors could scarcely distinguish the features of those inside the cells. Only a few men declined to come to the doors, most of them putting their heads close up where they could best catch the notes.

The visitors, many missionaries, and the choir that holds services regularly, were ranged along the narrow galleries, in which there is scarcely room for two to pass, and Miss Russell was crowded away from the little melodeon, so she could not see the music, and to a place where the feathers of her hat were in constant danger from a gas jet. She was warned of the danger by Manager Lederer in the midst of her song.

After she sang there was a moment's pause, and then all the prisoners began to applaud. Hand-clapping did not give them sufficient satisfaction, and some used the cups and pans and chairs in their cells to swell the din until the keepers stopped them. Miss Russell had not come prepared for an encore. Mr. Lederer suggested a ballad when the prisoners insistently applauded, but Chaplain Lindsay did not think this proper.

In the boys' department Miss Russell for the first time had an audience she could see. The boys, thirty-seven in all, some very young, were marched into the small chapel, and when the song of thanksgiving was over they stamped and applauded until the keepers had to stop them.

"That audience of boys was the best gallery I ever had," said Miss Russell afterward, "but I do not think I care to repeat the experience. This is the first time I have been in a prison, and the feeling is oppressive. While I was singing I could not help thinking that my audience was behind bars. I have had enough sadness, and I do not like to see evidences of it like this. Still, I may come again some day and sing some lighter songs."

"I've heard her at the Casino," said Patrick Goggins, the murderer, "and she never sung as sweet as she did to-day."

"But I'd rather hear her at the Casino," said James Walsh, a youthful prisoner.

Angry Woman Breaks Windows.

William Behrens and Lena, his wife, of 75 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, quarreled yesterday To avoid his wife's anger Behrens left the house. He asked Patrolman Morris Stack to quiet his wife. Stack found Mrs. Behrens thrusting her fist through panes of glass in the sliding door leading to the parlor. She had cut her wrist badly. Stack placed her under arrest. While passing through the hall the woman tried to escape, and in the struggle she and the officer fell down stairs. She was locked up.

A Lecture Upon Nansen's Work.

This public will shortly have an opportunity to hear a former member of the German Reichstag lecture upon "Fridtjof Nansen and His Polar Explorations." L. Vierick, who is a member of the German Authors' League, is a personal friend of the Swedish explorer. He has many interesting slides with which to illustrate his discourse Monday afternoon, Feb. 15, in Room 15, of Hamilton Hall, in Columbia University. The lecture is to be given under the auspices of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures of Columbia University. No tickets will be required. Mr. Vierick will speak in German.